



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*and*

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

1965







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J. MACLACHLAN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health  
Principal School Medical Officer  
and Port Medical Officer

## HEALTH COMMITTEE AT THE 31st DECEMBER 1965

---

The Mayor

Alderman - A. Watson

Alderman Sir J. Cohen, O.B.E., J.P., Chairman

Alderman M.E. English

Alderman E. Johnston, J.P.

Alderman W. Miller

Alderman J. Tweddle

Alderman A. Watson

Councillor W.B. Antliff

" Mrs. A. Bell

" J.D.G. Bell

" T. Bridges

" T.C. Cousins

" H. Crann

" J.H. Glanville

" J.C. Griggs

" W.A. Hall

Councillor E.T. Hill

" W.N. Jackson -  
Vice-Chairman

" J.P. Lishman

" Mrs. M.E. Miller

" G. Potts

" J. Starkey, B.E.M.

" L. Watson

" J.W.P. Wilkinson

" Mrs. M.R. Young

### Co-opted Members

Alderman Lady Cohen

Alderman Mrs. J. Huggins, J.P.

Alderman N.L. Allison

Dr. J.S. Makepeace (Sunderland Division B.M.A.)

Dr. J.C. Gilbertson (Sunderland Executive Council)

Subject to the general direction of the Council, the above Committee are empowered to carry out the functions of the Council as the Sunderland Port Health Authority.



## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1965

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.		J. MacLachlan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer .. .. .	Vacant	
Senior Assistant Medical Officer for M. & C.W. .. .. .	E.M. Young, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	
Medical Officers .. .. .	Jean R.M. Johnson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. J. Peacock, L.R.C.P. & S. V.H. Feltoe, M.B., B.S. S. Sproat, M.B., B.S. Anne B. Dow, M.B., Ch.B. (Part- time) J. Griffin, M.B., B.S. (Part-time) B.D. Robinson, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Half-time) (Ceased 31.7.65).	
SPECIALIST MEDICAL OFFICERS: -		
Consultant Chest Physicians ..	Adam B. White, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. James F.E. Johnson, M.B., Ch.B.	
Consultant Venereologist .. ..	Col. B. Levey, M.D.	
Ophthalmic Surgeon.. .. .	Gertrude B. Leigh, M.B., Ch.B. (On sessional basis)	
Consultant Psychiatrist (Part- time) .. .. .	R.N. Stansfield, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	
Consultant Anaesthetist .. ..	G.F. Purves, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.A., F.F.A.	
NURSES: -		
Superintendent Health Visitor ..	Miss M.M. Waggott, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., R.S.H. 1 Deputy Superintendent 26 Health Visitors 2 Geriatric Health Visitors 2 Tuberculosis Visitors 1 Health Visitor (V.D. Clinic)	
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives .. .. .	Miss E. Miller, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N. 2 Deputy Supervisors 41 Domiciliary Midwives	
Superintendent District Nurse ..	Miss M. Tate, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Assistant Superintendent 35 District Nurses	
MEDICAL AUXILIARIES: -		
Pharmacist .. .. .	D.W. Spence (Resigned 30.11.65) Miss M. Thorpe	
Physiotherapist .. .. .	Miss V. Savage (Sessional Basis)	
Chiropodists .. .. .	M. Taylor P.H. Hann (Part-time) P. Short (Part-time) A. Henderson (Part-time)	

Chief Public Health Inspector	..	A.R. Mullins, M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector 12 Senior Inspectors 5 District Inspectors Rodent Control and Disinfestation Officer, 3 Rodent Operators 3 Drivers
Public Analyst	.. ..	W. Gordon Carey, F.R.I.C.,
Chief Clerk	.. ..	H. Cliffe, F.C.I.S.
Clerical Staff	.. ..	27

MENTAL WELFARE SERVICE:	1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer (Mr. A. Dodd) 5 Mental Welfare Officers
Humbledon Training Centre .. (Junior and Adult)	.. 1 Superintendent 3 Supervisors 8 Assistant Supervisors

#### HOSTELS: -

Moorhill - Matron, 1 Senior Attendant, 2 Attendants, 3 Cleaners,  
1 Cook, 1 Handyman.  
The Close - Matron, Senior Attendant, 2 Attendants, 3 Cleaners,  
1 Cook.

#### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE: -

Organiser	.. ..	Miss R. Miller 3 Assistant Organisers 397 Domestic Helps 2 Sitters-up
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#### AMBULANCE SERVICE: -

Ambulance Officer	.. ..	Mr. E. Gifford (Commenced 22.2.65) 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer 5 Shift Leaders 42 Driver/Attendants 1 Depot Attendant
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#### HEALTH CENTRE: -

Centre Superintendent, Health Visitor, State Registered Nurse, 3 Clerks,  
Telephonist, 2 Assistants in Dispensing, Dental Technician, Caretaker,  
Porter, 6 Cleaners.

#### HYLTON CASTLE CLINIC: -

Clinic Superintendent, Clerk, 1 Caretaker, Cleaners.

#### PALLION CLINIC: -

Clinic Superintendent, Clerk, Caretaker, Cleaners.

#### DAY NURSERIES: -

Elms West - Matron, Deputy Matron, 8 Nursing Staff, Cook and 3 Cleaners.  
Thompson Park - Matron, Deputy Matron, 8 Nursing Staff, Cook and 3  
Cleaners.

#### PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME ADVISER: -

R.R. Roe, S.R.N., M.R.I., P.H.H.

#### PARKER MEMORIAL HOME FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS: -


Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and 1 Cleaner.

### PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Port Medical Officer of Health	..	J. Maclachlan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H.
Deputy Port Medical Officer	..	Vacant
Chief Port Health Inspector	..	C.C. Pickering, M.A.P.H.I. 1 Assistant Inspector 1 Clerk and 1 Rodent Operative

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## COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report reviewing the work of the Public Health and Port Health Authority Services in the County Borough and Port of Sunderland for the year, 1965.

The general health of the community remained good. The number of notifications of tuberculosis was the second lowest recorded and the number of whooping cough notifications was the lowest since 1940. No cases of poliomyelitis or of diphtheria occurred, there were no maternal deaths, and there was a slight reduction in the number of deaths from cancer.

Among the year's new ventures was the Pallion Clinic, opened in November and providing public health and school health services, dental surgery and chiropody, in modern premises so different from the former old and inadequate buildings. After a period of discussion between different sections of the National Health Service, the new service of cervical cytology commenced in June, with the object of reducing the incidence of cancer of the neck of the womb. The Loan of Home Nursing Equipment, a service provided in the main by the Home Nursing Service and to a much smaller degree by the Guild of Help, was centralised only in the Home Nursing Service to avoid duplication and provide greater efficiency.

Two services provided by the Health Department and which continued to expand were medical examinations for a variety of purposes and the award of housing points for medical reasons. Extra staff help may require to be provided if these services are to be properly maintained.

The Port Health Authority Service is fully dealt with in this report as this is a quinquennial year in which a more detailed review is made.

Some matters of interest occurring in the year were the winding up of the Sunderland Food Traders' Voluntary Guild of Hygiene, the review of the Ten Year Plan, the proposal to carry out vaccination against anthrax, and the rejection of fluoridation of water supplies.

General inspections of premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, progressed satisfactorily. A large number of premises on the register however has not yet been inspected and no prosecutions under the Act have been made to date. During the year under review, the Council's first five-year Slum Clearance programme was completed. Detailed surveys of the town were undertaken and a second five-year programme was compiled. Clearance of the first areas in this latter programme

is already in progress.

Progress with Smoke Control has been slow because of difficulties in carrying out conversion of fireplaces and in obtaining supplies of suitable fuel. Public reaction has also been disappointing and has revealed the need for further education in this matter. Smoke is however being eliminated in the borough by the demolition of large numbers of houses under the Slum Clearance programme and their replacement with new housing estates which are smoke free due to the types of gas, electric and district heating methods used.

I wish to thank the members of the Health Committee for their interest, all those associated with the work of the Health Department and of the Port Health Authority for their co-operation, and my own staff for their excellent service throughout the year.

J. MACLACHLAN

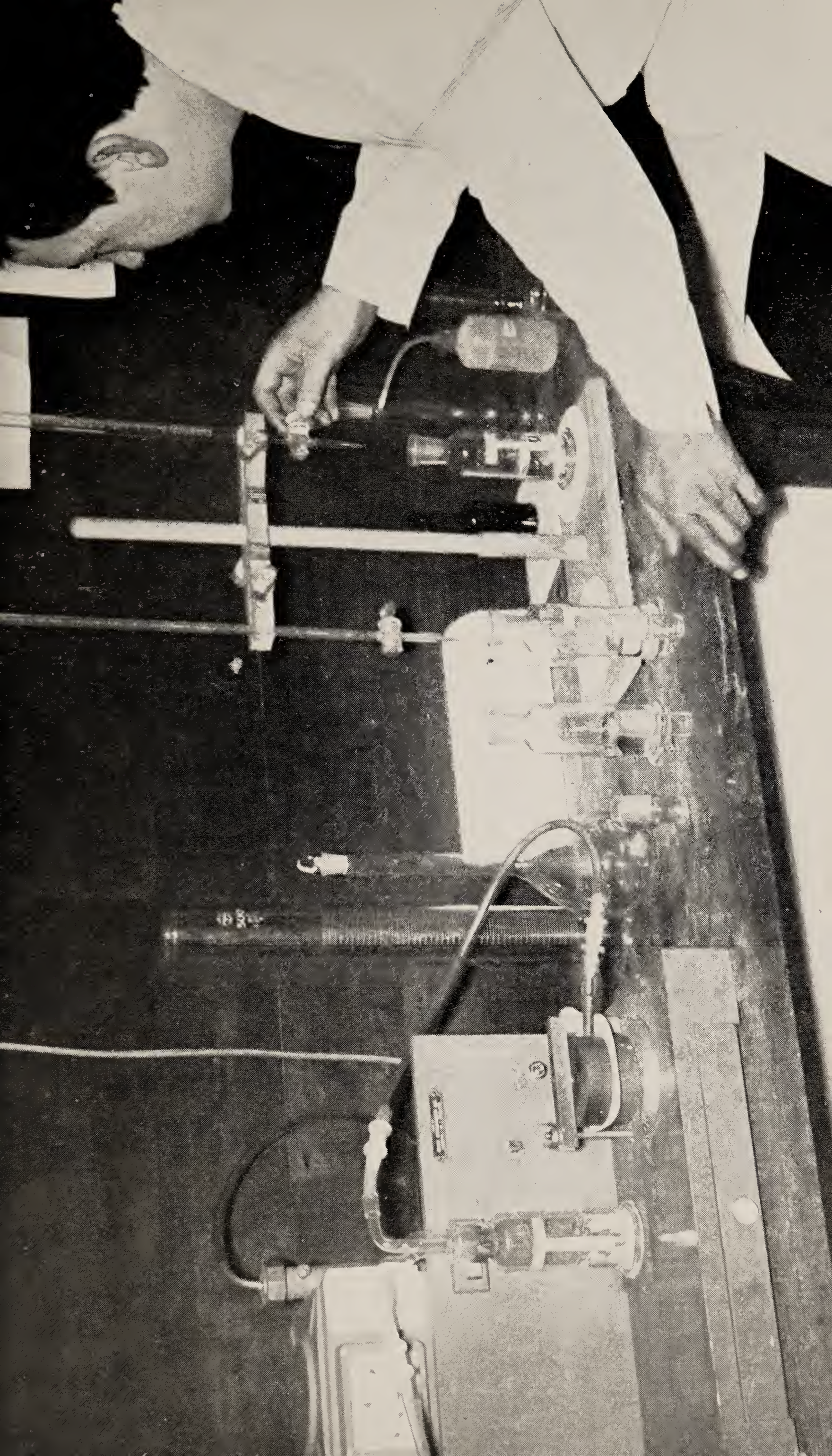
Medical Officer of Health,  
Health Department,  
Thornholme Road,  
Sunderland.

Port Medical Officer,  
Port Health Authority,  
Corporation Quay,  
Sunderland.

July, 1966.



































**STATISTICS  
AND  
SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

**Area.** The area of the Borough is 9,013.574 acres exclusive of foreshore and tidal waters.

**Population.** The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough was 188,340.

**Houses.** The number of houses at the 31st March 1965 according to the Rate Books, was 58,972.

**Rateable Value.** The rateable value at 31st March, 1965, was £6,775,657 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £27,207.

### Extracts from Statistics for the Year 1965.

	Total	Male	Female
Live births legitimate	3,288	1,683	1,605
Live births illegitimate	214	112	102
	<hr/> 3,502	<hr/> 1,795	<hr/> 1,707
Live Birth rate per 1000 population .. ..	18.59		
Live Birth rate for England and Wales .. ..	18.1		
Stillbirths (Legitimate 72, illegitimate 4) ..	76		
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths..	21.24		
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales .. ..	15.7		
Total live and stillbirths ..	3,578		
Infant deaths .. .. .	97		

	Total	Male	Female
Infant Mortality rate per 1000			
live births total .. ..	27.7		
Infant Mortality rate per 1000			
live births legitimate. ..	27.98		
Infant Mortality rate per 1000			
live births illegitimate ..	37.38		
Neo-Natal mortality rate per			
1000 live births .. ..	19.99		
Neo-Natal mortality rate for			
England and Wales .. ..	13.0		
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate..	15.99		
Perinatal Mortality Rate. ..	36.89		
Infant Mortality rate for England			
and Wales .. ..	19.0		
Illegitimate live births per cent			
of total live births .. ..	6.12		
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil		
Maternal Mortality rate per 1000			
live and stillbirths .. ..	-		
Maternal death rate for England			
and Wales	0.25		
Deaths.. .. .	2,090	1,096	994
Death rate per 1000 population..	11.1		
Death rate for England and Wales	11.5		
Death rate from Tuberculosis (All forms)	0.08		
Number of Deaths.. ..	15		
Rate for England and Wales ..	0.05		
Principal Causes of Death-			
Heart Disease (including other			
circulatory diseases).. ..	691		
Cancer (including leukaemia and			
aleukaemia) .. ..	423		
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous			
System .. ..	241		
Respiratory Diseases .. ..	380		

**Cremation.** During the year under review, 1,776 applications for cremation were received, compared with 1,752 for the previous year. These were duly examined by the Medical Referees in the Department prior to sanction being given for this method of disposal.



**Medical Examinations.** 1,048 medical examinations were carried out by the medical staff employed by this authority, the details being as follows:-

Examinations for appointments and/or superannuation.. .. .	764
Examinations in compliance with the authority's sick absentee scheme	
(a) arranged .. .. .	483
(b) carried out .. .. .	284

The above figures represent a considerable increase over those of previous years and so the work of the medical and other staff of the department has also increased.

New entrants to the Corporation Service are examined for fitness for employment and for superannuation purposes. The purposes of ascertaining whether a person is fit or unfit for the post to which he is appointed are to reveal his physical capability of carrying out his duties and to foresee any potentially over-average amount of sickness with a consequent heavy burden on the sickness pay scheme. When specialist advice is required or treatment needed, this is normally obtained through the patient's own doctor. If medical history is required, the candidate's consent to this being divulged is obtained prior to communicating with the general practitioner. Consideration has to be given to long term prognosis in view of the fact that if any employee becomes unfit for work after the completion of 10 years service with the corporation, he becomes entitled to a pension.

Occasionally medical examination is required where an employee has completed 10 years service and has subsequently become incapable of discharging efficiently the duties of his post by reason of permanent ill-health or infirmity of mind or body. A certificate is usually obtained from the patient's own general practitioner.

Reciprocal arrangements operate with most authorities for the examination of persons living some distance from the borough and a considerable number of examinations have been carried out on our behalf by medical staff of other local authorities in most cases with no fee.

The Council's scheme for the examination of sick absentees also causes a considerable amount of work. Notification of employees absence of four weeks or more are received in my department and in the majority of cases a medical examination is carried out. The examination is conducted only in regard to the sickness which is the cause of absence and the appropriate department is informed as to whether the person is fit or not



for work. No other information is sent to the employing department. The scheme appears to be working well and having the desired effect of curtailing absenteeism.

#### **Points Scheme-Allocation of Council Dwellings.**

The Health Department continues to co-operate with the Housing Department in the scheme dealing with applications for rehousing on medical grounds. Each application is accompanied by a medical certificate which has to be scrutinised. In certain instances cases have to be investigated by a Public Health Inspector or Health Visitor, and points are awarded in appropriate cases.

As in the past applications from families where a member shares a room with a relative suffering from infectious tuberculosis are awarded priority, but non-infectious tuberculosis cases are grouped with other illnesses under the points scheme.

During the period under review 927 applications were dealt with.

**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE  
IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND 1963**

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks	4 wks Under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Tuberculosis of the resp-system ..	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic Diseases ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ..	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infection ..	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles ..	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer, Malignant Diseases ..	F	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..	M	246	-	-	1	1	-	2	13	25	88	73	43
Diabetes..	F	172	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	20	31	50	57
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart Diseases ..	F	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Other circulatory diseases ..	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Influenza ..	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	5
Pneumonua ..	M	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	12	32	42
Bronchitis ..	F	149	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	8	42	91
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	355	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	41	93	107	101
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum..	F	292	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	14	44	85	145
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	10
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	15
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion. ..	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital malformations ..	M	86	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	22	46
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	F	136	6	7	1	1	-	-	1	2	7	28	83
Motor vehicle accidents ..	M	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	32	29	24
All other accidents ..	F	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	10	18
Suicide ..	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	7
Homicide or operations of war.	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	F	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4
	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	8	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	11	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	M	74	32	1	-	2	1	2	2	3	14	7	10
	F	89	17	4	1	1	-	1	4	2	15	16	28
	M	11	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	1	2	-	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
	M	29	-	-	-	1	2	4	3	3	8	2	6
	F	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	19
	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	3	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals..	M	1,098	41	11	4	7	6	14	41	99	269	294	310
	F	994	29	16	5	3	3	10	25	56	116	252	479

# COMPARABLE STATISTICS FOR SUNDERLAND AND NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES 1965

	SUNDERLAND	NEWCASTLE- UPON-TYNE	GATESHEAD	SOUTH SHIELDS	TYNEMOUTH	NORTHUMBER- LAND	DURHAM
Registrar General's estimated population ..	188,340	257,460	101,560	108,450	72,280	498,430	974,860
Comparability Factor: (a) Births ..	0.94	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.01	0.98
(b) Deaths ..	1.22	1.08	1.14	1.17	1.09	1.02	1.18
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population ..	18.59	17.31	18.88	17.73	19.71	16.13	18.1
Birth rate as adjusted by factor ..	17.47	17.31	18.24	17.37	19.32	16.29	17.7
Crude death rate per 1,000 population ..	11.10	13.17	12.82	12.10	12.18	12.38	11.4
Death rate as adjusted by factor ..	13.54	14.22	14.62	14.15	13.28	12.62	13.5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ..	6.12	9.5	6.2	7.5	6.4	4.5	4.9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..	27.70	25.13	17.79	21.29	20.00	16.05	20.57
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births..	19.99	17.95	12.55	14.02	13.58	12.07	14.0
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	36.89	29.41	25.74	29.11	29.47	27.60	30.7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births..	21.24	14.81	15.96	16.35	18.24	16.88	18.9
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births.	-	0.44	-	0.50*	-	0.24	0.22
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 population:							
Primary Notification: (a) Respiratory ..	0.43	0.55	0.68	0.51	0.29	0.36	0.26
(b) Non-Respiratory ..	0.03	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Deaths: (a) Respiratory ..	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.07
(b) Non-Respiratory ..	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:-							
Cancer - all forms (including Leukaemia & Aleukaemia) ..	2.25	2.68	2.68	2.56	1.64	2.22	2.03
Lungs and Bronchus only. ..	0.62	0.82	0.80	0.79	0.72	0.50	0.48
Meningococcal Infections..	0.00	0.00	-	0.02	-	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Influenza ..	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.03
Measles ..	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.04	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis..	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under two years) ..	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	-	0.00	0.01
Diarrhoea (under two years) per 1,000 live births ..	0.57	1.35	0.52	1.04	-	0.25	0.74





**AMBULANCE  
SERVICE**

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

There has again been an increase both in the number of patients carried and the mileage covered by the vehicles of this service.

TABLE A

Year	Patients etc.	Mileage
1961	73,609	255,254
1962	73,475	258,298
1963	75,616	270,537
1964	77,016	283,565
1965	77,021	286,359

During the period under review, two vehicles KGR.381 and KGR.382 were disposed of and replaced by new vehicles CGR.19C and CGR.20C. The fleet was also increased by the purchase of an additional ambulance CGR.21C.

Two way radio equipment on all vehicles was satisfactorily maintained. Only minor faults occurred and these were promptly and efficiently rectified.

Maintenance and repair of all vehicles was carried out at the Central Repair Depot, Wearsheaf. Routine greasing was carried out at the Ambulance Depot. All vehicles were given quarterly inspections at the former depot and a further 340 miscellaneous repairs were carried out on the fleet during the year. Two vehicles were fitted with replacement batteries.

A total of 2,698 calls were received by the expectant mother/midwife liaison at Ambulance Headquarters. Transport was provided for 1,358 midwives, the remaining 1,340 midwives used their own modes of conveyance. Ten calls were received which necessitated the use of the Premature-Infant Incubator, which is kept at Ambulance Headquarters, for the safe conveyance of premature infants to the Maternity Hospital, Sunderland. Mental Welfare liaison was maintained throughout the year. During the year ambulance coverage was provided for aircraft movements at Usworth Airport. This entailed 28 journeys involving 43 men for a total of 23½ working hours, averaging .55 man-hours per movement. Patients removed by rail numbered 21.

### Staff.

The establishment was increased by two driver/attendants from 1st April 1965, but this was partly offset by the appointment of a fifth shift leader from existing staff.

Ambulance Officer	1
Deputy Ambulance Officer	1
Clerical Officer	1
Shift Leaders	5
Driver/Attendants	42
Depot Attendant	1
	<hr/>
	51
	<hr/>

### Removal of cases.

Accident & Orthopaedic Hospital..	..	..	19,962
General Hospital .. ..	..	..	20,327
Royal Infirmary .. ..	..	..	13,838
Hospital for Infectious Diseases.	..	..	2,729
Childrens Hospital. .. ..	..	..	2,041
Eye Infirmary .. ..	..	..	1,194
Ryhope General Hospital .. ..	..	..	4,098
Accidents to Various Hospitals ..	..	..	2,604
County Cases .. ..	..	..	5,103
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	3,767
Domiciliary Midwives .. ..	..	..	1,358
			<hr/>
			77,021
			<hr/>
Emergency Calls (included in above) ..	..	..	124
Number of patient removals by ambulances	..	..	76,669
Number of patient removals by dual purpose			
vehicles .. ..	..	..	372
Miles covered by ambulances ..	..	..	278,785
Miles covered by service vehicle. ..	..	..	7,574

### Vehicles in Operation.

Ambulances	Make	Year	Total mileage completed
JBR. 496	Bedford .. ..	1957	111,659
JBR. 580	Bedford .. ..	1957	96,789
KGR. 381	Bedford (Disposed of 1965)	1958	138,325
KGR. 382	Bedford (Disposed of 1965)	1958	137,427
MGR. 148	Bedford .. ..	1959	126,737
OGR. 774	Bedford .. ..	1960	105,394
OGR. 935	Bedford .. ..	1960	86,438
PGR. 400	Bedford .. ..	1961	86,296
SBR. 329	Bedford .. ..	1961	65,136

Ambulances	Make			Year	Total mileage completed
SBR. 330	Bedford	..	..	.. 1961	66,713
SBR. 805	Bedford	..	..	.. 1961	78,629
SBR. 806	Bedford	..	..	.. 1961	74,873
TBR. 522	Bedford	..	..	.. 1962	66,189
UBR. 558	Bedford	..	..	.. 1963	57,774
ABR. 740B	Bedford	..	..	.. 1964	25,348
ABR. 741B	Bedford	..	..	.. 1964	28,503
CGR. 19C	Bedford (Purchased 1965)			.. 1965	6,395
CGR. 20C	Bedford (Purchased 1965)			.. 1965	6,148
CGR. 21C	Bedford (Purchased 1965)			.. 1965	5,965

#### Service Vehicle.

TBR. 868	Bedford	..	..	.. 1962	35,851
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#### Training of Personnel.

This continues as in previous years, to be carried out largely by the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society, complemented by specialised in-service training.



**MATERNITY  
AND  
CHILD WELFARE**



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### Child Welfare Centres.

There are 23 Child Welfare Sessions held weekly. Five of these sessions are held in rented premises.

Day	Mornings	Afternoons
Monday		Southwick: Civil Defence Centre, Cato Street. Hylton Castle: Coleridge Way, Hylton Castle. Thorney Close: Thorndale Community Centre. Pallion: Hylton Road.
Tuesday	17 Newcastle Road Ald. Jack Cohen Health Centre: Springwell. Grangetown: St. Aidan's Church Hall.	17 Newcastle Road Ald. Jack Cohen Health Centre: Springwell. Grangetown: St. Aidan's Church Hall. Pallion: Hylton Road
Wednesday	Fulwell, Atkinson Road.	Murton Street: Home Nursing Service, Victoria House.
Thursday	Murton Street: Home Nursing Service, Victoria House. 17 Newcastle Road.	Pennywell: St. Thomas's Church Hall. Ald. Jack Cohen Health Centre: Springwell.
Friday	17 Newcastle Road. Pallion: Hylton Road.	Fulwell: Atkinson Road. Hendon: Villette Road School Clinic. Hylton Castle: Coleridge Way. Pallion: Hylton Road.

1,186 sessions were held at the above clinics during the year, and the number of children who attended was 7,626, the total attendances being 61,340.



### Welfare Foods: -

The distribution of Welfare Foods has continued to be carried out under the same arrangements as in the previous year.

	1965	1964
Total No. of tins of National Dried Milk Distributed	26,295	34,510
Total No. of bottles of Orange Juice	43,912	44,601
Total No. of bottles of Cod Liver Oil	5,004	5,743
Total No. of packets of Vitamin Tablets	2,101	2,718

### Health Visitors.

At 31st December, 1965, the staff consisted of 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent, 3 Health Centre Superintendents, 25 Health Visitors and 2 Tuberculosis Public Health Nurses and 3 Health Visiting Students. One Health Visitor also acts as a full time Almoner at the Special Clinic of the Royal Infirmary and is shared with Durham County Council and South Shields County Borough, and one Health Visitor is seconded to the Geriatric Unit at the General Hospital.

During the year Health Visitors made 63,216 effective visits, the details of which are set out below.

Children under 5 years .. .. .	50,607
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	885
Chronic Sick and Old People .. .. .	4,950
Partially Blind .. .. .	85
Home Accidents .. .. .	276
After care of Patients discharged from Hospitals	900
Expectant Mothers. .. .. .	1,172
Special and Other Visits. .. .. .	2,064
Hearing Tests .. .. .	2,577

60 Student Nurses from the General Hospital and Royal Infirmary attended the Health Office in groups and were given a talk by the Superintendent Health Visitor before accompanying a Health Visitor on to the district. The object is to comply with the curriculum laid down by the General Nursing Council to give these students an insight into the various duties of a Health Visitor.

## Vaccination and Immunisation.

There were 4 weekly sessions devoted to Immunisation and Vaccination, one at Newcastle Road Centre, one at the Health Centre, one at the Home Nursing Department, Murton Street, and one at Hylton Castle Clinic. In addition to these sessions, vaccinations and immunisations were performed each month at the Child Welfare Sessions on the outlying estates, viz., Southwick, Pennywell, Thorney Close and Grangetown. Combined clinics i.e., Child Welfare and Immunisations were held at Pallion Clinic after 1.11.65.

Routine propaganda was continued throughout the year.

No notifications of diphtheria were received during the year.

The total number of children under 16 years of age who were immunised during the year was as follows:-

TYPE OF VACCINE	YEAR OF BIRTH					Others under 16 yrs	TOTAL
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 to 1961		
Quadruple D.T.PP	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
Triple D.T.P.	873	1384	202	120	270	24	2873
Diphtheria - Pertussis	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Diphtheria - Tetanus	1	10	-	1	40	36	88

"Boosting Doses." 2,588 Boosting doses were given to children who had been previously immunised.

## Smallpox Vaccination.

1,103 primary vaccinations and 32 re-vaccinations were carried out by medical staff of the department.

## Tetanus.

214 children completed a full course of immunisation against tetanus.

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination 1965.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was continued throughout the year, and the number of primary courses completed were as follows:-



Children Born In	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 - 1961	Others under 16 yrs	TOTAL
Sabin Oral Vaccine	424	1654	485	306	394	443	3706
Quadruple Vaccine	2	1	-	-	-	-	3

## BOOSTER DOSES

Children Born In	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 - 1961	Others under 16 yrs	TOTAL
Sabin Vaccine	-	2	7	4	2280	161	2454

## Sudden Deaths.

There were 15 sudden deaths reported:

10 Acute Bronchopneumonia (all under 1 year).

1 Acute Bronchopneumonia with congenital heart disease.

1 Adrenal Haemorrhage with Tracheapharyngitis.

2 Severe brain damage due to fracture of skull.

1 Severe injuries, run over by a motor tanker.

In all but four of the cases the cause of death was confirmed by a post mortem, inquests being held on these four cases.

## Home Accidents.

Number of Accidents Reported 782

Number of Minor Accidents..	..	..	..	600
Number of Severe Accidents..	..	..	..	169
Number of Fatal Accidents..	..	...	..	13

Classification	0 - 5	5 - 16	16 - 65	65
Falls .. .. .	247	46	64(1)	58(12)
Burns .. .. .	34	9	8	1
Electric Shock and Burns .. .. .	-	1	1	-
Scalds .. .. .	69	20	9	-
Swallowed Noxious Substances .. .. .	124	10	-	-
Cuts and Bruises .. .. .	60	34	56	7
Foreign Bodies .. .. .	12	8	3	1
	446	128	141	67

(Figures in brackets denote fatalities)

There was a great increase in the number of accidents reported due to the success of a scheme whereby hospitals in the Borough notify the Department of Home Accidents reporting for treatment.

420 of the accidents reported were investigated, and advice given and attention directed to structural and other defects.

A great deal of education of the public is still required towards the lessening of two types of accidents, namely, burning and poisoning. It is necessary to ensure:-

the fastening of fireguards in position to prevent toddlers easily dislodging them, and the

locking away of medicines, tablets and domestic cleansers from children.

41 talks, illustrated with films, were given to Schools, Clubs and other organisations.

Regular distribution of posters, leaflets, bookmarks etc. was undertaken. A Safety Poster Competition was organised for school children. 261 entries were received and prizewinners were awarded Premium Bonds.

Exhibition of Home Safety Posters, non-inflammable night-wear and safety devices, together with film shows were held in the Town Hall, Public Library, Clinics and other premises. Members of the public and club organisers were invited. Special certificates for successful candidates in examinations on Home Safety were presented in conjunction with the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

In view of the large number of children involved in Home Accidents (0 - 5 yrs group) a first year birthday card scheme commenced in August. Over 3,000 of these cards bearing home safety hints have been sent to children on their first birthday.

#### PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

##### Ultra Violet Radiation.

168 children attended for the first time during 1965, and the total attendances were 1,694.



### Dental Service.

Facilities are available at the Authority's six dental clinics for inspection and treatment of mothers and pre-school children referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, and for pre-school children who attend direct at the dental clinics.

The following work was carried out during the year:-

	Pre School Children	Mothers
Examined	780	122
Treated	432	94
Fillings	293	112
Extractions	458	187
Scalings and Gum Treatment	39	36
Administration of general anaesthetics	255	28
Dentures provided	-	25
Silver Nitrate Treatment	137	-
Radiographs	2	1

### Minor Ailments.

Pre-school children attend at the School Clinics for the treatment of minor ailments.

39 pre-school children made 106 attendances.

### Ophthalmic Clinic.

63 pre-school children suffering from defective vision were examined and glasses were prescribed in 22 cases.

### N. S. P. C. C.

7 new cases were referred to this Society.

### Nurseries and Child Minder's Acts, 1948.

At the end of the year two Nursery Groups were in operation with 66 children in attendance; three Daily Minders were on the register.

### Blind Persons Act.

85 Visits to partially blind persons on the register were carried out by the Health Visitors during the year.

## Liaison Scheme Between the Health Visitors and the General Practitioners.

Health Visitors made regular calls upon the General Practitioners in their areas, but at present only one Health Visitor attends a clinic for Ante-Natal Mothers and Mothers with their babies, held in a General Practitioners Surgery.

Although the facilities have been offered there has not been any other request for similar service from other General Practitioners.

30 Special visits were made by Health Visitors at the request of general Practitioners.

### Co-ordinating Committee.

The Superintendent Health Visitor is a member of this Committee in connection with the Joint Committee from the Home Office and Ministry of Health. One meeting was held during this period. The Superintendent Health Visitor is also a member of of the Old People's Welfare Committee.

During their regular routine visiting of children under five years of age, the Health Visitors pay special attention to children living in unsatisfactory conditions and those who could be described as being members of problem families. They also visit mothers and children who are in The Temporary Accommodation of the Welfare Department.

### In Service Training.

Films, lectures and discussions were given for health Visitors during the year, including a one day Course for Health Visitors, by the Central Council for Health Education at the Alderman Jack Cohen Health Centre. Monthly meetings are held when lectures and discussions take place on various aspects of their work.

Four Health Visitors attended Refresher Courses.

### Screening Tests.

Routine screening tests for the ascertainment of deafness were carried out by Health Visitors on babies aged 6-7 months. The at risk register was continued and the number on the register at the end of the year was 2,798.

4,504 phenylketonuria tests were made by Health Visitors on children under six weeks of age, all of which proved negative.



### Registration of Nursing Homes.

There are no Nursing Homes on the Register. No unregistered homes were discovered during the year and no applications for registration were received.

### Day Nurseries.

There were two Day Nurseries operating during the year.

The average daily attendance at Thompson Park Nursery was 42.3 and at Elms West Nursery 36.2.

There were no handicapped children in the nursery at the end of the year.

2 candidates entered for the examination of the National Nursery Examination Board this year.

A Member of the staff attended a Refresher Course and one Matron attended a conference on the new training syllabus.

### Midwifery Service.

At the 31st December the staff consisted of:-

- 1 Medical Supervisor who is Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.
- 1 Non-medical Supervisor.
- 2 Deputy non-medical Supervisors.
- 36 Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by the Local Health Authority (eight are District Midwife Teachers).

During the year the post of Midwifery Tutor was re-designated Deputy Non-Medical Supervisor with special responsibility towards pupil midwives, to ensure greater flexibility in this section.

During the year, the following cases were attended by Municipal Midwives:-

- 1,565 Confinements required nursing visits.
- 82 women who were admitted to Hospital for delivery were also visited.
- 12,863 ante-natal visits and attendances (at clinics)
- 6,349 ante-natal visits and attendances (at homes)
- 3,678 post-natal visits to patients.

Domiciliary Midwives continued to follow up cases discharged from the hospital before completion of the Post-natal period. There has been a considerable increase in the number

of discharges with a tendency for earlier discharge, also the number of cases requiring special treatment has increased. During the year 1,937 necessitated 6,921 visits.

#### Midwives' Ante-Natal Sessions.

Ante-natal work has continued to be carried out in Local Health Authority Clinics and in specially adapted Council Houses where midwives are residing. All expectant mothers are now encouraged to avail themselves of free dental treatment, either from their own dentist or a Local Health Authority Dentist. A specially designed card, completed by the midwife, is in use for this purpose.

#### Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.

These classes still continue at the Alderman Cohen Health Centre, Hylton Castle Clinic, Victoria House, Murton Street and Fulwell Clinic. 148 mothers paid a total of 756 attendances, whilst the number of mothers attending is slightly less than last year, the demand for these classes is still present, and some mothers are returning for instruction for a second time. A qualified Physiotherapist or midwife is always present at the session, two supervisors and three midwives attended a week-end Seminar in Psychoprophylaxis to equip them to conduct the classes.

#### General.

In addition to Maternity outfits for Domiciliary Confinements, smaller outfits are available for patients discharged early from hospital.

Staff meetings continued at intervals and the new Entonox Apparatus was demonstrated and discussed, and in consequence three machines were purchased.

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attended a refresher course and Post Graduate Courses were attended by seven Domiciliary Midwives during the year. Two midwives attended Mothercraft and Relaxation Courses and one attended a Course in Premature Baby Care.

Co-operation continues with the Maternity Hospital regarding the selection of cases for Hospital delivery on social grounds.

The Supervisor and Deputy made special visits to cases requiring hospital delivery also at the request of the N.A.B. officer patients were visited regarding the assessment of requirements for the layette.



Defaulters from Ante-natal Clinics were reported to the Health Department and home visits were made by the Non-Medical Supervisor or her Deputy.

75 Cases were visited by Health Visitors during the year and reports were sent to the hospital or general practitioner concerned.

32 were recommended for hospital confinement.

43 were recommended for home delivery.

#### Night Rota System.

The night rota system is still being operated in conjunction with the Ambulance Service who provided transport when necessary. During the year 1,358 journeys were undertaken.

#### Maternity Liaison Committee.

Meetings were few but subjects and projects discussed were interesting and question provoking. The annual lecture was also very stimulating.

In accordance with the Cranbrook Report recommendation, General Practitioner Obstetricians held weekly ante-natal sessions at the Alderman Jack Cohen Health Centre.

General Practitioner Obstetricians also held weekly ante-natal sessions at Hylton Castle Clinic.

#### Transport of Midwives.

Midwives who use their own cars on duty are classified as "casual users" and given a mileage allowance. A Taxi may be called upon in an emergency.

#### Inhalation Analgesics.

Number of cases in which sedation was administered compared with previous years.

Year	Gas & Air	Trilene	Pethidine or Pethilorfan
1960	1487	127	1177
1961	1219	497	1112
1962	950	630	1164
1963	862	580	1086
1964	758	602	1097
1965	616	557	972

### **Sunderland Second Period Training School.**

Second period training of pupil midwives continued throughout the year. This is an essential part of the Midwifery service as it gives pupils an insight into the Domiciliary Service and their participation in the night rota system acts as an incentive to recruitment.

Eight Domiciliary Midwives are approved as District Teaching Midwives.

18 pupils completed the training and 17 were successful in obtaining their certificates at the first attempt.

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives gave talks to groups of 71 Senior Student Nurses from both the General Hospital and the Royal Infirmary and subsequently the Students were allowed to accompany the midwives on their rounds.

### **Premature Infants.**

There were 237 notifications of premature live births received of cases resident in the County Borough.

41 of this number were born at home, and with the exception of 15 transferred to Hospital, were nursed entirely at home.

2 Neonatal deaths occurred in those infants nursed at home.

Two incubators are used for the transport of babies to Hospital and they have proved to be invaluable in this service. All midwifery and ambulance personnel have been instructed in the use of incubators. The Ambulance Service takes the incubator to the home on receipt of a call from the General Practitioner or Midwife. These incubators were used on 10 occasions during the year.

### **Congenital Malformations.**

To comply with the Ministry Regulation of notifying all congenital malformations, all Medical Practitioners, Domiciliary Midwives and Hospital Staffs were circularized of the Regulation, together with a copy of the congenital malformation S.D. 56 form.

The project was also discussed at the Sunderland Maternity Liaison Committee and at the Health Centre Meeting.



A Register was drawn up and all details entered. Out of Borough malformations were notified to the appropriate Local Health Authority's Medical Officer of Health. All live births with congenital malformations are followed up by the Health Visitor.

Since its inception three years ago, the number of congenital malformations notified, in babies born to Sunderland mothers have been as follows:-

	Domiciliary	Hospital
1964	39	59
1965	42	71

The malformations have been in some cases, severe, and some only slight. All classification groups have been involved.

#### Cervical Cytology.

In late June 1965, two cytology clinics were inaugurated at Hylton Castle and Springwell Health Centres, for taking cervical smears in connection with the early detection and prevention of cancer of the cervix uteri.

Attendances had a tendency to fluctuate and at times were very poor, this was not unexpected as cervical cytology is an entirely new venture. 590 smears were taken in six months.

In December an expansion of the service to include clinics at Murton Street and Pallion was planned to commence in January 1966.

#### Parker Memorial Home.

Staff: Resident Superintendent.  
Resident Deputy Superintendent.  
Non-resident Domestic help.

Girls admitted during 1965 ..	..	..	..	42
Babies admitted during 1965..	..	..	..	34

Average length of stay in the Home:-

Ante-natal period	..	..	..	27.1 days
Post-natal period	..	..	..	21.3 days

Girls continue to be transferred to the Sunderland Maternity Hospital for delivery.

6 babies were discharged from the Home with their mothers, 26 were discharged with a view to adoption. 2 were placed with foster mothers pending a decision on their suitability for adoption.

### Illegitimate Children.

Unmarried expectant mothers and married women expecting illegitimate children were dealt with by the Moral Welfare Officer.

#### Cases during 1965:-

Unmarried Mothers	..	..	187 (140 were C.B. Cases)
Married women, Widows or			
Divorced	..	..	21 (18 were C.B. Cases)
Accepted Adopters	..	..	39 (5 C.B. residents)

### Domestic Helps.

There is an ever increasing demand for this service and mainly it is preventive medicine for the aged and infirm. The expectation of life being longer presents an ever growing problem.

Each week 1,252 cases are serviced by 180 Home Helps (the full allocation of Home Helps allowed) and 91% of these patients are geriatric cases receiving weekly service throughout the year. There is always present a waiting list for this service, the demand being greater than the supply. Each case is carefully vetted and the minimum amount of help granted according to the incapacity of the patient and the amount and condition of the accommodation, this enables as many cases as possible to receive assistance. Cases are kept under review and supervision by regular visiting by the organisers.

In the main aged persons cling tenaciously to their own homes and wish to remain independent, and with the assistance of a Home Help they are able to stay in familiar surroundings with their own furnishings, personal belongings, etc. all of which have sentimental value and often hold happy memories. They have a fear of leaving their homes and having to enter a hospital or an institution of any kind and this service enables them to live in their own homes in comfort and safety.

Staff: 1 Organiser.  
2 Assistant Organisers.  
1 Clerical.

At the end of the year 6 whole time and 391 part time Domestic Helps were employed - a full time equivalent of 180 helps.



Number of cases where domestic help was provided during the year:-

(a) Maternity..	..	..	..	..	..	86
(b) Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	12
(c) Chronic Sick - Under 65 years	..	..	..	..	..	165
(d) Aged and Infirm -						
Housebound	..				506	
Ambulant.	..				886	
					Total	1,392
(e) Emergency and short term cases -						
Fractures	..				3	
Post operatives.					23	
Acute illness	..				20	
					Total	46
(f) Mental disorders..	..	..	..	..	..	15
					TOTAL	<u>1,716</u>

Number of cases visited:-

(a) New applications investigated	..	..	..	..	923
(b) Special visits	..	..	..	..	740
(c) Routine visits	..	..	..	..	8,802
				TOTAL	<u>10,465</u>

#### "Sitters-up" Scheme.

2 "Sitters-up" were employed on 2 cases during the year.

#### Home Nursing.

There was again an increased demand for this most essential service, as evidenced by the fact that 122,760 visits were made in comparison with 119,000 in the previous year, and 105,019 in 1963. 3,000 new cases were taken on and the number of cases on the books at the end of the year was 3,957. 71.8% of the new cases and 64.7% of the visits were in respect of elderly persons. The service is thus playing an important role in relieving the hospitals by nursing such persons in their own homes.

In April, the Nursing Appliances Loan Service, formerly shared by the Guild of Help and the Home Nursing Service, was taken over completely by the Home Nursing Service.

The Home Nursing Service is an approved school for the training of student district nurses. Five students were in training at the end of the year.

The Staff consists of 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 30 full time nurses including 2 male nurses, and 5 part time nurses.

Disposable incontinence pads were again used on the district, approximately 21,000 pads were distributed in the year. Whenever possible soiled pads are destroyed on the premises, but Clean Air Zones and all electric flats make this difficult at times. Arrangements have been made in these cases for their destruction by the Corporation Cleansing Dept.

The introduction of the use of disposable syringes on the district has proved considerably time saving.

As in previous years small groups of student nurses from Sunderland General Hospital and Sunderland Royal Infirmary were introduced to district nursing work when they accompanied Queen's Nursing Sisters on the district and afterwards had talks and film show on district nursing work.

The Superintendent acted as assessor of nine student district nurses in Nottingham taking the examination for admission to the Roll of Queen's Nurses. She attended a Study Day and Superintendent's Conference in London arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and also attended meetings of the North Eastern Federation held in Sunderland and Gateshead.

Two Queen's Nurses attended a Refresher Course at Leeds.

Under the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation Day and Night Nursing Service night nurses were provided for seven patients suffering from cancer.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

HOME NURSING SERVICE

CHILDREN AGED 0 - 15 YEARS NURSED DURING YEAR 1965.

Diseases	On Books at 31.12.64.	New Patients	Total Patients	Visits	Patients taken off Books				Remaining on Books at 31.12.65.
					Convalescent	Trans. to Hospital	Died	For other causes	
	0-1 1-5 5-15	0-1 1-5 5-15	0-1 1-5 5-15	0-1 1-5 5-15	0-1 1-5 5-15	0-1 1-5 5-15	0-1 1-5 5-15	0-1 1-5 5-15	0-1 1-5 5-15
Otitis Media ..	- 1 -	4 10 8	4 11 8	26 97 58	4 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bronchitis ..	- - -	36 31 1	36 31 1	237 119 7	32 26 1	2 3 -	- - -	- - -	2 2 -
Measles ..	- - -	1 4 -	1 4 -	15 24 -	1 3 -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -
Pneumonia ..	- - -	3 3 1	3 3 1	18 30 11	2 2 1	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	1 - -
Congenital Cataracts..	- - -	1 - -	1 - -	156 - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Infected Glands ..	- - -	2 4 4	2 4 4	15 24 43	2 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Constipation ..	- - 1	1 2 7	1 2 8	2 5 106	1 2 6	- - 1	- - -	- - -	- - 1
Healthy Baby ..	- - -	2 - -	2 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -
Mouth Infections & Tonsillitis	- - 1	1 10 23	1 10 24	3 77 183	1 9 23	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - 1
Septic Lesions.	- - -	3 15 20	3 15 20	31 172 132	3 15 18	- - -	- - -	- - 1	- - 1
Impetigo ..	- - -	1 - -	1 - -	16 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burns & Scalds.	- 1 -	- 5 4	- 6 4	- 152 102	- 5 4	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -
Post Operation.	- - -	- 3 6	- 3 6	- 52 61	- 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pyrexia ..	- - -	- 1 -	- 1 -	- 5 -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lacerations ..	- - -	- 3 -	- 3 -	- 18 -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Broncho-Pneumonia	- - -	- 1 -	- 1 -	- 8 -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Scabies. ..	- - -	- 1 1	- 1 1	- 18 8	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Threadworms ..	- - -	- 2 2	- 2 2	- 11 22	- 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Diabetes ..	- - 1	- - 1	- - 2	- - 131	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 1	- - -
Muscular Distrophy	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 2	- - -
Ulcerative Colitis ..	- - -	- - 1	- - 1	- - 55	- - -	- - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- 2 3	55 95 81	55 97 84	532 812 931	47 88 74	3 5 2	- - -	2 2 4	3 2 4

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education is changing from a minor to a major branch of public health work; the field of health education is widening. At first concerned with mainly hygiene, housing and child care, it now includes mental health, the prevention and early diagnosis of cancer and accident prevention.

The need for health education is always present, there is no point at which it can be discontinued, every age group has a special need. Points of interest and methods of teaching constantly change and to keep abreast of these changes means continuous efforts by all the Public Health Service staff taking part. The health educator must strike whilst the iron is hot, advice given in time of need or when a subject is topical is more likely to be taken; displays and posters lose their impact if not changed frequently.

Health Education this year has been carried out by displays, posters, leaflets, films and talks to special groups, mothers' clubs, ante-natal classes and, of course, individual interviews. Subjects included smoking and health, venereal disease, nutrition, dental care, mothercraft and clean food.

The staff carried out this work with enthusiasm.

## ALDERMAN JACK COHEN HEALTH CENTRE

### Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

Three Child Welfare Sessions have continued to be held weekly and there has been an increase in attendances.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held each week attended by Midwives, four Midwives attend on Wednesday afternoons and five on Thursday afternoons.

One Immunisation weekly session at which protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Smallpox has been given.

Poliomyelitis vaccination sessions have been held weekly.

(The figures for the above have been included in the appropriate section).

The Distribution Centre for Welfare Foods has been open daily.



During the year a relaxation class was continued for Expectant Mothers who are instructed by Midwives who have attended the appropriate course.

Visitors to the Centre included the Minister of Health, Regional Medical Officer and a doctor from New York. Student nurses including World Health Organisation students, also nine from Greece have also visited the Centre during the year.

#### Pharmacy.

During 1965, 35,254 prescriptions were dispensed in accordance with forms E.C.10, compared with 21,805 prescriptions for the previous year. The increase in prescriptions dispensed necessitated the employment of an additional dispensing assistant.

Orders for the supply of drugs and appliances from the various sections of the Health Department are referred to the Pharmacist.

#### General Practitioners.

The centre was used by seven partnerships involving twelve General Practitioners.

The School Clinic have again utilised one of the suites which, in addition to making more use of the suites, also eliminates the necessity for children to travel in to the central clinic.

The Staff Nurse employed by the Local Authority has given 2,570 injections, 1,292 dressings and 3,927 other types of nursing treatment during the year under review. In addition she administered 480 doses of Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine.

#### Dental Section.

878 sessions were held for dental inspection and treatment of school children and pre-school children.

Provision of the dental laboratory in the suite permits direct co-operation between the professional and technical staff and the following work was completed at a very high standard by the Dental Technician:-

- 325 Appliances.
- 108 Dentures.
- 153 Study Models.
- 48 Repairs to Appliances and Dentures.
- 28 Crowns.
- 19 Gold Inlays.

In addition 836 sessions were held at Hylton Castle Clinic and 365 at Pallion Clinic.

A quarterly meeting is held at the Health Centre attended by representatives of general practitioners and staff of the centre.

### **Chiropody Service.**

The demand for the chiropody service continues.

Although the shortage of chiropodists continues we have been fortunate this year in obtaining the services of three chiropodists on a sessional basis and have been able to expand our service to include regular sessions at Hylton Castle and Pallion Clinics.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of one full time chiropodist and three sessional chiropodists working a total of twelve sessions per week.

The total number of treatments during the year was 3,445 made up as follows:-

At clinics	2,300
Domiciliary	292
Hostel Residents	654
Blind Persons	199

A charge of 2/6d is made for each attendance.

## **CARE OF THE HANDICAPPED**

### **Spastic Paralysis.**

There are 43 Borough cases of spastic paralysis on the books at the Sunderland Orthopaedic and Accident Hospital. 16 of these cases are below school leaving age. Educational facilities are available both in the home and in special schools.

Five children were in attendance at Thornfield and Barbara Priestman Special schools for physically handicapped children.

Four children were in attendance at special schools.

Two children were in attendance at Ford Hall Special School for educationally subnormal children.



## Welfare Department.

There are 32 cases on the register as follows:-

				Males	Females
16-20 years	..	..	..	2	3
21-30 years	..	..	..	5	6
31-40 years	..	..	..	3	6
41-50 years	..	..	..	2	1
51-60 years	..	..	..	1	3
Total				<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>

Number of registered cases residing in accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by Voluntary Organisations.

St. George's Home, Harrogate	1 male	1 female
Percy Hedley Centre,		
Chipchase Hostel, Newcastle.	-	1 female
Total	<u>1 male</u>	<u>2 females</u>

## Mental Health Service.

There were 12 males and 20 females suffering from cerebral palsy under statutory supervision on 31st December 1965, of these 6 attend the adult classes and 7 the junior classes at the Humbledon Training Centre.

There are an additional 12 males and 10 females suffering from cerebral palsy in hospital.

## Epilepsy.

## School Children:

Minor cases of epilepsy attend normal school.

Six children were in attendance at Thornfield and Barbara Priestman Special School.

Three children were in attendance at residential schools.

Three children were in attendance at Ford Hall special school for educationally subnormal pupils.

## Welfare Department:

There are 51 cases on the register who are living in their own homes, they are as follows:-

				Males	Females
16-20 years..	..	..	..	4	1
21-30 years..	..	..	..	12	1
31-40 years..	..	..	..	7	5
41-50 years..	..	..	..	3	8
51-60 years..	..	..	..	4	6
60 years and over	..	..	..	2	2
Total				<u>28</u>	<u>23</u>

Number of cases residing in premises managed by the Council.

				Males	Females
Townend Farm.	..	..	..	1	-
Hylton Red House	..	..	..	-	-
Highfield ..	..	..	..	6	6
6, The Cedars	..	..	..	-	1
Thorney Close	..	..	..	-	1
Total				<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

Number residing in accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by Voluntary Organisations.

				Males	Females
Langho Colony	..	..	..	1	-
Chalfont Epileptic Colony..	..	..	..	2	-
David Lewis Epileptic Colony	..	..	..	2	1
Maghull Home	..	..	..	1	-
Total				<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>

The situation regarding placement of such cases in suitable employment continues to be difficult, those remaining in their homes are well cared for.

## Mental Health Service.

There are 31 males and 30 females suffering from epilepsy under supervision, of these 15 over the age of 16 years attend the adult classes and 10 under the age of 16 years attend the Junior classes at Humbledon Training Centre.



There are no mentally ill sufferers from the Borough attending any hospitals provided solely for the treatment and training of this type of patient, but in hospital there are 35 males and 31 female epileptics who are also mentally subnormal.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).  
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

This section deals with the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. During the year there was one case removed under the Act.

### INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

During the twelve months from 1st January, to 31st December, 1965, seventy-four forms B.D.8 were completed. Of these, four were certified Not Blind; Twenty-nine were certified Blind, three of whom were previously Partially Sighted; and Twenty-seven were certified Partially Sighted, one of whom was previously Blind. One other Blind person was re-examined and retained on the Blind Register and thirteen Partially Sighted cases were re-examined and retained on the register of Partially Sighted persons.

#### Blind Persons.

It is a pleasure to record for the seventh year in succession that no cases of Retrolental Fibroplasia were registered.

Two children were registered during the year, one boy aged 7 years and a girl aged 12 years. Cause of blindness in respect of the boy was 'Unknown' and Medical treatment was recommended. The cause in respect of the girl was 'Trauma' and Ophthalmic Medical Supervision was recommended. Both children are now attending special schools for the blind.

Seven cases of cataract were registered and of these, treatment was not recommended in three cases. Surgical treatment was recommended in the four remaining cases, but such treatment has not yet been received, mainly due to the fact that the general condition of the people concerned does not permit such treatment.

There were three cases of blindness caused by Glaucoma and one case was recommended no treatment. Medical treatment and Ophthalmic Medical Supervision was recommended in one case and this person is attending the Eye Infirmary and receiving treatment. The remaining case was recommended Surgical treatment and he has received such treatment.

Five cases of Myopia were registered and in four of these cases no treatment was recommended. The fifth case was recommended Medical treatment and he is receiving such treatment.

Other causes of blindness were:-

Uveitis, Optic Atrophy, Macular Degeneration, Trauma, Luetic Infection, Amblyopia, Arteriosclerosis, Arteriosclerotic Retinopathy, and Unknown.

Of the fourteen cases in this group, treatment was not recommended in five cases. Three cases were recommended surgical treatment, but one of these cases has since died. One person has received such treatment and the remaining case is awaiting Surgical treatment. Three cases were recommended Medical treatment, but two of these cases are now deceased. The third case is receiving Medical treatment. The three remaining cases were recommended Ophthalmic Medical Supervision, two are attending the Eye Infirmary and the third case is now deceased.

There were no cases registered suitable for attending a course of Rehabilitation.

Twenty-one of the registered Blind Persons were over the age of sixty-five years.

#### Partially Sighted Persons.

There was one female child registered during the year, but she was re-examined on the 22nd March, 1965, and certified Blind. Her name, therefore, was transferred to our register of blind persons.

Nine cases were due to cataract and of these, six were recommended Surgical treatment. Five of these cases are awaiting such treatment, but the sixth case does not wish to have Surgical treatment. One case, who was registered in late December, was recommended Optical treatment. In the two remaining cases treatment was not recommended.

Four cases of Glaucoma were registered. Ophthalmic Medical Supervision was recommended in one case and this person is attending the Eye Infirmary. Two cases were recommended Surgical treatment, both are attending the Eye Infirmary and are awaiting such treatment. The remaining case was recommended Medical treatment and Ophthalmic Medical Supervision. He is attending the Eye Infirmary and receiving Medical treatment.



Three cases of Myopia were registered and of these, two were recommended Ophthalmic Medical Supervision, one of whom was re-examined on the 16th November, 1965, and certified Blind. The second case is not attending the Eye Infirmary. In the remaining case treatment was not recommended.

Other causes of defective vision were:-

Amblyopia, Keratitis, Macular Degeneration, Hypertension, Trauma, Retinal Detachment and Unknown.

Of the eleven cases in this group, treatment was not recommended in one case. Seven cases were recommended Ophthalmic Medical Supervision and all are attending the Eye Infirmary regularly. Two cases were recommended Medical treatment, one of whom was re-examined on the 22nd March, 1965, and certified Blind. Both are receiving such treatment. The remaining case was recommended Surgical treatment later and he is still awaiting such treatment.

Nineteen of the registered Partially Sighted persons were over the age of sixty-five years.

## A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

CAUSE OF DISABILITY									
	Cataract		Glaucoma		Retrolental Fibroplasia		Others		
	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted	
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:									
(a) No treatment.	3	2	1	-	-	-	9	2	
(b) Treatment -									
medical ..	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	2	
surgical ..	4	6	1	2	-	-	3	1	
optical ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ophthalmic medical supervision ..	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	9	
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment .. ..	-	-	1 Med 8 Oph 1 sur	1 Med. 2 Oph. Sup.	-	-	2 Med 1 Sur. 2 Oph. Med. Sup.	2 Med. 8 Oph. Med. Sup.	





**INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES  
PREVENTION  
CARE AND AFTER CARE**



## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1965

	At all ages	Under 1 yr	1 and under 3 yrs	3 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 10 yrs	10 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs	65 yrs and over
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever. ..	78	-	1	19	44	10	4	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ..	6	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Para and Non-Para ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (All forms) ..	41	-	-	2	-	2	-	10	10	17
Erysipelas ..	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
Measles ..	1730	109	575	561	454	21	7	3	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	28	-	12	7	8	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	43	-	-	-	-	1	18	24	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	61	6	13	9	13	4	8	8	-	-
Enteric Fever. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ..	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning ..	23	-	-	2	-	6	-	8	3	4
Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious) ..	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis: Respiratory ..	82	-	-	-	-	1	10	26	34	11
Meninges & C.N.S.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other ..	16	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	5	3
TOTALS ..	2123	117	603	603	522	49	51	85	56	37

**DISINFECTION**

Disinfection was carried out as under:

	Bedding disinfected
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	127
Carcinoma	-
Meningitis	-
Poliomyelitis	-
Para-Typhoid	-
Erysipelas	4
Mattresses	48
Pillows	115
Blankets	468
Rooms disinfected	247
Total Visits	378

**DISINFESTATION**

New Scabies Cases	115
Discharged Scabies Cases (Rooms & Bedding disinfected in all cases)	115
Mattresses disinfested	14
Pillows disinfested	38
Blankets disinfested	170
Verminous rooms cleansed	460
Verminous persons cleansed	62
Total Visits	637



## VENEREAL DISEASES

I am indebted to Col. B. Levy, Consultant Venereologist for the report on Venereal Diseases. Col. B. Levy took over his duties in the Special Treatment Department of the Sunderland Royal Infirmary in November and I give below the relevant facts and figures from his report.

It is disappointing to have to report an increase in Venereal Disease during the year. 115 new registrations being Sunderland cases, with a resulting increase in attendances of 243.

Of the actual diseases, only the incidence of early infective Syphilis shows little change from last year and is small but the number of cases of Gonorrhoea has doubled from 52 to 106.

It is interesting and pleasing to note that the cases of Gonorrhoea are not from the younger age groups. In fact only five were under 17 years. The majority in the group 25 years or over.

As expected Non-Gonococcal Urethritis is running parallel with Gonorrhoea and there were 127 New Cases treated in 1965.

### Merchant Seamen.

Mostly British accounted for 110 of the 161 New Registrations.

### Treatment.

Presented no difficulty and the use of antibiotics continues to be most effective.

The importance of an efficient follow-up service for epidemiological and medical reasons cannot be too strongly stressed and is borne out by the successful results obtained from this clinic. In this respect it should be mentioned that the duties of our Health Visitor were extended in November to include the areas of South Shields and Durham County.

This report would be incomplete without acknowledging the support given by the Laboratory Services at the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland, who have given every help despite the increasing calls made on them throughout the year.

In conclusion I would like to record that the responsibility for the Management of venereal disease occurring among the inmates of Durham Prison and the Remand Centre at Low Newton revolves on this clinic, and during the year 36 cases were examined.

Due to the increased risk of spread of infection by the type of case usually found at these centres an excellent opportunity of control is thus presented. The time and effort spent on this service is fully justified.

### Visits.

During the year, the Health Visitor (seconded for this purpose) made 166 personal visits, of this number 40 persons were contacted and 87 visits proved ineffectual.

### Ante-natal Cases.

The total number of ante-natal mothers for the Borough for 1965 was 9.

These pregnancies resulted in:-

- 1 returned for pregnancy.
- 2 referred by own Doctor.
- 1 contact
- 3 reported of their own accord.
- 2 already on books.

### Diagnosis:

- 1 congenital syphilis
- 2 gonorrhoea
- 6 non V.D.

### Results:

- 3 discharged before delivery
- 3 ceased to attend
- 2 normal deliveries.
- 1 abortion - non-syphilitic.

### Adoptions.

17 Babies were examined with a view to adoption, all were diagnosed N.V.D.



**Cases Treated at the Special Treatment Department  
Royal Infirmary, during 1965**

**New Cases.**

Syphilis .. .. .	8
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	77
Other conditions .. .. .	326
	411

**ATTENDANCE OF SUNDERLAND PATIENTS, 1965**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
M	164	191	205	145	169	128	175	217	136	171	113	126	1,940
F	48	73	87	47	47	36	43	69	52	52	42	49	645

**TOTAL REGISTRATIONS**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
M	32	36	24	24	29	20	35	29	26	37	24	16	332
F	7	16	9	7	8	5	5	14	10	4	9	10	104

**TUBERCULOSIS**

During the year 99 cases of tuberculosis were notified, 1 more than the previous year. 82 cases were respiratory and 17 non-respiratory, of these 65 were males and 34 females.

Cases of Tuberculosis notified and deaths from the disease during 1965:-

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	3	5	-	3	-	-	-	1
25 - 45	21	7	2	3	1	-	-	1
45 - 65	26	6	-	3	6	-	-	-
65 -	10	1	-	3	5	1	-	-
Totals	61	21	4	13	12	1	-	2

There are two whole-time Tuberculosis Visitors concerned with the preventive care and after-care of tuberculosis. They work from the Chest Clinic, where they have every facility for close co-operation with the Chest Physicians and other clinical staff and also the necessary facilities for radiological and immunisation work.

#### Incidence and Death Rate.

The incidence as revealed by notifications shows no significant change over the past year.

Year	Deaths		Notifications	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1956	26	2	234	28
1957	15	4	149	22
1958	17	4	188	20
1959	19	1	141	16
1960	14	2	125	9
1961	15	2	121	17
1962	18	1	90	23
1963	17	-	111	18
1964	7	1	80	18
1965	13	2	82	17

#### Contact Examination.

From the 99 new cases of tuberculosis, 820 contacts were examined. 3 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, 346 of the contacts were tuberculin negative and were offered B.C.G. immunisation. 342 accepted and were given B.C.G. and in 9 cases the parents refused vaccination.

Year	Total	Contacts	Contacts	Active Pul. Tubs.
	Notifications	Examined	given B.C.G.	Cases discovered
1956	262	1214	316	37
1957	171	895	313	18
1958	208	952	311	29
1959	157	955	331	25
1960	125	752	267	15
1961	138	952	378	13
1962	112	922	407	12
1963	129	864	308	12
1964	98	845	325	11
1965	99	820	342	3



The Mass X-ray Unit is being increasingly used to x-ray industrial contacts, but no special figures are being maintained for this.

**Waiting List.**

There was no waiting list for pulmonary tuberculosis beds either at hospital or sanatorium, and no waiting list for the Thoracic Surgical Unit at Seaham.

	29 Jan - 26 Feb.		5 April - 25 May		26 July - 24 Aug.		18 Oct - 20 Dec.		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of 100 m.m. films .. ..	1516	501	1943	732	802	733	1469	4947	5730	8913	12643
No. referred to Chest Clinic ..	21	5	23	5	21	19	12	20	77	49	126
ABNORMALITIES REVEALED											
0. Tuberculosis: Close supervision or treatment.											
(a) Notified .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2
(b) Not notified .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1. Tub: Occasional Supervision ..	3	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	6	7	13
2. Malignant Neoplasm .. ..	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
3. Non-Malignant Neoplasm. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
4. Lymphadenopathics .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Sarcoids .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
6. Congenital Cardiac abnormalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acquired Cardiac abnormalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
9. Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
10. Other Conditions .. ..	13	4	18	4	10	10	3	10	44	28	72
Failed to attend for clinical examination .. ..	2	1	1	2	3	2	-	-	6	5	11
Cases not yet classified ..	-	-	-	-	5	3	7	4	12	7	19



### Report of the Tuberculosis Care Committee:-

During the year 95 Applications were dealt with and were referred by the Chest Clinic and Health Visitors.

In the main assistance was recommended for nourishment for patients on domiciliary treatment. In a number of instances it was found that in addition to financial or material assistance advice and guidance in personal problems was sought, given and appreciated.

The Voluntary Care Committee is always willing to consider any help needed outside the scope of the Statutory Authorities, especially where families are rehoused to more adequate accommodation or when a single person is granted a house on discharge from hospital never having previously had a home of his own. Problems arise regarding furnishing and necessary equipment and the Committee in co-operation with the National Assistance Board are always willing to consider such needs to supplement them.

### Summary of Assistance Given:-

- 67 grants for Nourishment.
- 8 cases granted clothing.
- 7 cases granted footwear.
- 8 cases granted beds and bedding.
- 1 Pram.
- 9 cases helped through Voluntary funds.
- 1 grant obtained through a Service Benevolent Fund for clothing.
- 4 children benefitted through regular quarterly grants from Save the Children Fund.
- 39 families were each granted 4 cwts. coal at Christmas.
- Tuberculosis patients in Havelock, Grindon, Seaham Hall and Cherry Knowle hospitals over Christmas each received a cash gift of 30/-.
- 25 children were given Toys at Christmas.

### Occupational Therapy.

Of the 40 patients on the register, 27 are visited weekly and patients continue to appreciate this service. Space was again allotted for a display of work at the Floral Exhibition in August which resulted in orders being taken. Patients work was also on display at the Vanity Fayre, held at Seaburn Hall in April and organised by the Local branch of the National Society for Cancer Relief. The work is of high standard and two patients entered theirs at an Exhibition organised by the Ministry of Pension, gaining awards.

## Report of Care-in-Illness Committee.

The Committee dealt with 188 cases referred by Doctors, Health Visitors, District Nurses and the National Assistance Board.

These included 64 requests for the loan of Appliances to the end of May 1965 when this service was taken over by the Home Nursing Service.

36 new Cancer cases were referred for investigation, comparable with the number dealt with for the previous year. The Committee was able to obtain weekly grants of 15/- for extra nourishment for each case through the National Society for Cancer Relief, who also granted extra help in four cases for coal, clothing and/or bedding. Every patient in receipt of a grant was given a gift of £3 at Christmas time. When a case has been in receipt of help for one year, it is reviewed on behalf of the Society, 22 of these cases came under review and all grants were continued.

These grants are greatly appreciated especially by families where the margin of income left over for extra comforts for the patient is negligible and helps to relieve much of the distress and anxiety caused by this illness.

## Other Illnesses.

The majority of cases referred were for help with extra nourishment. In cases where both the husband and wife were in ill health, help was also given with clothing and bedding.

## Summary of Assistance Given: -

48 cases granted Nourishment.

5 cases helped with clothing and/or bedding.

4 grants were obtained through Service Benevolent Funds for clothing and bedding.

Help granted by the Guild from Special Funds held.

2 beds.

1 Overlay.

8 Cases helped with bedding.

1 case with clothing.

2 cases with coal.

Fares for parent to visit child in hospital

Cost towards the purchase of a fireside chair.

11 elderly sick persons granted Christmas parcels.



# SUNDERLAND SOCIAL SERVICE WELFARE COMMITTEE

## Extract of Annual Report 1965

Work done: -

Callers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	742
Visits..	..	..	..	..	..	..	756
Shelter arranged	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Maternity Home arranged	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Babies placed for adoption	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Adoptions legalised	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Affiliation orders gained in Court..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

### Fluoridation.

Circulars 28/62, 12/63, and 15/65 were given full consideration and the following action was taken.

In 1963 the Medical Officer of Health recommended the adoption of fluoridation because the natural fluoride content of the local water supply was below the suggested amount necessary to prevent caries. The recommendation was initially withdrawn from the council agenda but subsequently in December of the year under review the Council decided not to proceed with fluoridation.

**MENTAL HEALTH  
SERVICE**





## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

During the year pressure on this service was reasonably high, due partly to staff illness.

Domiciliary visiting for the purpose of Pre-care, Care and After-Care has increased considerably. Patients often ask the Mental Welfare Officers to help with their problems and it is found that invariably these problems have contributed to their breakdown in health. As this service is becoming better known to the public, an increasing number of interviews are being held at the office.

The bed position for psychiatric patients has not caused any problem and it is only very occasionally that a patient has to wait a day or two for admission to hospital. With regard to sub-normal patients the bed position for babies and school children has eased considerably but there is no improvement in the position of male and female adults who still have a very long wait before they can be admitted to hospital.

Co-operation with hospital medical staff, general practitioners and the social agencies in the area remains at a very high level.

## PSYCHIATRIC CASES

### Notifications.

760 cases were notified from various sources. 352 of these were new cases. The remaining 408 were cases already known to the department as having previously had treatment for their mental state.

### Disposal.

219 cases were admitted to Hospital under the various sections of the Mental Health Act, 1959 as set out below.

34 others were seen at the Mental Health Clinic at the Sunderland Royal Infirmary and are now receiving Out-Patient treatment.

16 were seen at the Psychiatric Clinic, Cherry Knowle Hospital.

20 were passed on to the General Welfare Department and admitted to their hostels.



3 others were considered to be in need of Geriatric treatment and arrangements were made for their admission to the respective department at the General Hospital.

468 (the remainder) are being kept under observation by periodical domiciliary visits to their own homes.

### **Hospital Admissions/Discharges/Deaths.**

#### **Admissions.**

##### Cherry Knowle Hospital, Ryhope.

Section 5 (subsection 1) Informal Admission	..	116
" 25 Admission for Observation	.. ..	22
" 26 Admission for Treatment ..	.. ..	9
" 29 Emergency admission for Observation	..	71

##### Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield.

Section 29 Emergency Admission for Observation	..	1
	Total	<u>219</u>

#### **Discharges.**

120 Patients were discharged from Hospital during the period under review.

#### **Deaths.**

16 Deaths have been notified during this period.

#### **Absconders.**

35 Patients absconded from Hospital. Of these 7 were allowed to remain at home on the instruction of the Psychiatrist in charge of their case.

#### **Preventive Care - Care and After-care.**

#### **Visits.**

3,288 visits for observation purposes, investigation and aftercare services were made to Psychiatric cases.

## Interviews.

334 Interviews have taken place in respect of Psychiatric patients.

## Hostels for the Care of the Mentally Infirm.

"The Close" Hostel, Rock Lodge Road, Seaburn, Sunderland.

There are 13 Residents in this Hostel.

## Admission.

A Sunderland man who had spent a period of time in St. James Hospital (Psychiatric Unit), Leeds, returned to Sunderland but his relatives refused to make a home for him. He has settled in very well at the Hostel and is working regularly.

## Discharges.

1 resident left to take up his former employment in the Merchant Service.

2 residents were discharged to private addresses and are visited periodically by the Mental Welfare Officer.

1 resident is now in care of the Probation Officer after being involved with the Police.

5 residents returned to Cherry Knowle Hospital for further treatment. Of these, four recovered after varying periods of treatment and have been re-admitted to the Hostel.

1 resident was admitted to Ryhope General Hospital with pneumonia. He made a good recovery and returned to the Hostel.

6 residents are in full time employment at the Bitumastic Works at Boldon.

1 is doing casual work with a local greengrocer.

4 others were employed on seasonal work as beach cleaners. They now attend Cherry Knowle Hospital as "day patients" for rehabilitation along with two other residents who were unemployed.

"Moorhill" Hostel, Sea View Road West, Grangetown, Sunderland.

There are 26 residents in this Hostel.



**Admissions.**

2 patients from Cherry Knowle Hospital.

**Discharges.**

6 residents had to return to Cherry Knowle Hospital for further treatment. Of these, 4 recovered and were readmitted into the Hostel.

1 resident was admitted to the Eye Infirmary for treatment, but as soon as she recovered she returned to the Hostel.

1 who was working full time and fitting into the community was given a small corporation flat.

**Remarks.**

2 residents are in full time employment - one at a Cafe and the other at a hotel.

1 is working part-time as a domestic help.

3 attend the Humbledon Training Centre for Occupational Thereapy and are doing very well.

The remainder of the ladies help a little in the Hostel, making beds, dusting, washing up etc.

Dr. Fitzpatrick visits both hostels periodically for the purpose of revision and variance of medication. Regular visits are made to both hostels by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer who deals with any problems which may arise. Periodic visits are made by the Medical Officers from the Health Department.

**Subnormality and Severe Subnormality.**

54 Cases were notified as below:-

Principal School Medical Officer..	..	..	..	33
Senior Assistant School Medical Officer..	..	..	..	15
Other Sources	..	..	..	6
Total				<u>54</u>

The above cases are under voluntary supervision.

**Hospital/Admissions.**

"Informal"	-	Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital	..	..	16
		Durran Hill House	..	..	1
"Temporary"	-	Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital	..	..	30
		Northgate & District	..	..	1
Total					<u>48</u>

**Discharges.**

Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital .. .. . 3

**Deaths.**

Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital	..	..	..	..	10
Voluntary Supervision..	..	..	..	..	5
Total					<u>15</u>

**Visits.**

1,604 visits were made in respect of subnormal and severely subnormal patients during the year.

**Interviews.**

82 interviews took place at the office in respect of subnormal or severely subnormal patients.

**The Humbledon Training Centre.**

On the 31st December, 1965 there were 142 Trainees attending the Humbledon Training Centre as follows:-

			Males	Females
Junior Training Centre.	..	..	41	27
Adult Centres ..	..	..	33	41
			<u>74</u>	<u>68</u>

**Admissions during the year.**

Junior Training Centre.	..	..	16	9
Adult Centres ..	..	..	4	10
			<u>20</u>	<u>19</u>

Transfers from the Junior Training  
Centre to Adult Centres .. .. . 7 6



## Removals from Register.

	Junior Training Centre		Adult Centres	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Voluntary Withdrawals	-	3	4	3
Deaths.        ..        ..	-	-	-	1
Transfers to Hospitals	3	-	1	3
Obtained employment..	-	-	3	1
Unsuitable for Centre Training ..        ..	1	-	-	-
	4	3	8	8

Numerous visits have been made to the Centre by nursing students from hospital training schools, social organisations, professional workers and senior girls from grammar schools. The girls showed such tremendous interest in the work, particularly of the junior centre that it is possible that some may make their career in teaching mentally handicapped children.

All trainees attending the centres have had regular medical and dental inspection and also attended the chest clinic for X-ray examination at the General Hospital. Parents have co-operated willingly in this effort to care for the health of the trainees.

Three members of the staff attended a "refresher Course" at Sheffield. Attendance at these short courses does help staff to keep up to date in the methods of training, administration and the development of centres, but a greater benefit to the service in the future could be obtained by seconding more staff to suitable training courses as recommended by the Ministry of Health. The mature person with the right personality and interest in this demanding and rewarding service is often unable to consider undergoing a course of training to obtain the recognised qualification owing to lack of adequate financial assistance.

The usual recreation facilities have been provided during the year such as Christmas parties and summer outings.

During the year staffing difficulties were encountered due to prolonged absence of staff on sick leave and the departure of three members of the teaching staff, two from the female adult centre and one from the Junior centre. These three teachers have now been replaced.

**ENVIRONMENTAL  
HYGIENE**





**SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS**  
**MADE BY INSPECTORS**

Appointments, Consultations and Visits in connection with	No.
<b>HOUSING:</b>	
General Defects (including complaints) .. .. .	4, 501
House to House .. .. .	529
Houses in Multi-Occupation .. .. .	163
Overcrowding .. .. .	49
Dirty tenants .. .. .	15
Dirty rooms .. .. .	4
Caravans .. .. .	6
Slum Clearance .. .. .	3, 279
Closing and Dem. Orders .. .. .	648
Basements .. .. .	23
Rent Act .. .. .	16
Survey:	
Improvement Grants .. .. .	414
Land Charges .. .. .	14
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	7
Domestic Refuse .. .. .	12
Reports (Chief, etc.) .. .. .	56
<b>DRAINAGE:</b> .. .. .	4, 384
<b>PEST ACT</b> .. .. .	5, 487
<b>OFFICES, SHOPS &amp; RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963</b> ..	2, 892
<b>FOOD &amp; DRUGS:</b>	
Food Poisoning .. .. .	725
Food Hygiene Regulations .. .. .	945
Meat & Food Inspection (including Abattoir & Wholesale Meat Depots) .. .. .	6, 700
Sampling (Foods) .. .. .	990
Ice Cream etc. .. .. .	329
Dairies, etc. .. .. .	322
Travelling Shops and Street Traders .. .. .	84
<b>FACTORIES:</b>	
Power .. .. .	194
Non-power .. .. .	22
Others .. .. .	1
Outworkers .. .. .	90



Appointments, Consultations and Visits in connection with	No.
CLEAN AIR ACT:	
Industrial.            ..            ..            ..            ..            ..	436
Non-Industrial    ..            ..            ..            ..            ..	3, 679
INFECTIOUS DISEASES:	
(Including Disinfections)            ..            ..            ..	410
T.B. REPORTS            ..            ..            ..            ..            ..	51
SCHOOLS (Conv' s. etc.)            ..            ..            ..            ..	14
PUBLIC SAN. CONVENIENCES ..            ..            ..            ..	11
OPEN LANDS ..            ..            ..            ..            ..	12
PUBLIC HOUSES, HOTELS, CLUBS, CHURCH HALLS, ETC.	86
THEATRES, DANCE HALLS, BILLIARD HALLS, etc.    ..	29
STABLES, PIGGERIES, FARMS, etc.    ..            ..            ..	10
OTHER BUSINESS PREMISES    ..            ..            ..            ..	9
REFUSE DISPOSAL (Business Premises)            ..            ..	4
MERCHANDISE MARKS, etc.    ..            ..            ..            ..	-
SAMPLING:	
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs..            ..            ..	61
Rag Flock..            ..            ..            ..            ..	39
Other (Inc. Mains Water Supply etc.) ..            ..	197
OFFENSIVE TRADES    ..            ..            ..            ..            ..	28
PHARMACY & POISONS..            ..            ..            ..            ..	92
NOISE ABATEMENT    ..            ..            ..            ..            ..	45
PET SHOPS    ..            ..            ..            ..            ..	9
OTHER VISITS            ..            ..            ..            ..            ..	353
TOTAL VISITS            ..	38, 476

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

## Offence:

## Result

## Food &amp; Drugs Act, 1953:

The Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950:

1- Sold to prejudice of purchaser Fish Cakes deficient in fish	Fined £20 and ordered to pay Analysts fees of £3.18.0d.
---	--

## Public Health Act, 1936:

Section 93: 96 cases of non-compliance with Statutory Notices were reported with a view to legal proceedings being taken.

53 of these were subsequently complied with before the date of Hearing and the Summonses were withdrawn.

17 were withdrawn before Hearing as good progress was being made with the work which was completed in due course.

17 were adjourned by the Magistrate's Court and have since been completed.

5 were written off as degree of disrepair did not warrant legal action.

4 work not completed to date.

## HOUSING

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

Corporation..	..	..	..	1,322
Private ..	..	..	..	78
				1,400
Houses Demolished ..	..	..	..	273
Increase of No. of Houses in Borough				1,127



## Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act, 1936) .. ..	833
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	5,121
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. ..	56
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. ..	823

## Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers.. ..	282
--	-----

## Action under statutory Powers during the year:-

## A. - Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners .. .. .	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	2

## B. - Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	555
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners .. .. .	236
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	142

C. - Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957: -

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition was deferred and Closing Orders Served .. .. .	28

D. - Proceedings under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957: -

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	8
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. ..	1

**INSPECTIONS AND VISITS BY HOUSING INSPECTORS**

**Housing Act, 1957.**

Houses inspected for the purposes of Section 9 notices.. .. .	2
Other visits under Section 9 .. .. .	10
Houses inspected for the purpose of Section 17 notices (Closing) .. .. .	37
Houses inspected for the purpose of Section 17 notices (Demolition) .. .. .	13
Houses inspected for the purpose of Section 18 notices (Part closing). .. .. .	8
Houses inspected under Section 10 (Work in Default)	2
Other visits under Section 10, 17 and 18.. ..	648
Inspections of properties in Slum Clearance Areas	3,279
Special inspections (Improvement Grants).. ..	414
Visits in respect of ownerships, land charges, etc.	14

**Caravan Act.**

There is now only one temporary site in the Borough licensed for this particular purpose.

**Rent Act, 1957.**

Number of houses inspected.. .. .	1
Other visits under above Act. .. .. .	16



## SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year under review the first five-year Slum Clearance programme was completed with the representation of the Beach Street Area. From this point, much of the work in this field consisted of extensive surveys of the town culminating in the formulation of a second five-year programme. The representation of the Ann Street Area later in the year was the first in-road into the latter.

Public Inquiries into five Compulsory Purchase Orders were held during the year, and these Orders were subsequently confirmed by the Minister with only minor modification.

YEAR	TITLE OF AREA	No. of Dwelling Houses Occupied	No. of Families	No. of Persons	DATE OF COUNCIL RESOLUTION	DATE OF PUBLIC ENQUIRY	DATE OF CONFIRMATION OF ORDERS
1954	Lawrence Street	210	534	1596	8-8-54	14-12-54	3-3-55
1955	Hoorgate Street ) Johnson Street ) Infirmary Row )	190	342	996	7-12-55	17-4-56	10-7-56
1956	Howick Place Central Woodbine Street Trimdon Street West Dunning Street	227 163 119 24 5	413 317 258 47 21	1185 809 871 129 47	13-6-56 13-6-56 8-2-56 14-3-56 14-3-56	27-11-56 20-5-58 3-2-57 10-7-58 20-9-56	16-4-57 5-1-59 14-5-57 24-9-56 Not confirmed
1957	Stoney Lane Railway Street East Cross Street	33 202 57	84 302 109	164 896 322	8-1-57 10-7-57 12-6-57	7-5-57 28-1-58 11-12-57	11-9-57 21-5-58 11-3-58
1958	Coronation Street Glebe Street	37 16	57 30	194 72	9-7-58 12-3-58	15-10-58 8-7-58	9-12-58
1959	The Parade Deptford	430 283	603 324	1845 957	14-1-59 9-9-58	12-5-59 15-12-59	10-11-59 24-2-60
1960	The Green (Central) Dock Street Hamilton Street Mallus Place	7 481 91 26	10 974 182 54	30 2853 573 171	13-1-60 18-5-60 18-5-60 18-5-60	None No objections 11-10-60 11-10-60 11-10-60	9-7-60 27-2-61 27-2-61 27-2-61
1961	Sheepfolds Bramwell Street	144 274	294 500	950 1549	8-2-61 12-7-61	10-5-61 14-11-61	11-9-61 18-7-62
1962	Handon Road	127	274	786	14-2-62	19-6-62	1-3-63
1963	Hahnemann Street Carley Road Pascock Street West Dundas Street Stanley Street	86 172 117 30 34	95 300 184 56 46	268 858 571 127 134	13-2-63 13-2-63 10-7-63 10-7-63 15-1-64	2-7-63 13-11-63 28-4-64 28-4-64 24-6-64	28-11-63 9-6-64 30-9-64 23-9-64 18-9-64
1964	Eden Street West Brandling Street Fulwell Road Gosforth Street Rothsay Street Stoney Lane Wear Street Wharnccliffe Street Lucknow Street Spelterworks Road Biss Street	17 31 39 18 86 170 45 13 32 33 32	34 98 73 52 133 230 47 26 72 41 41	120 231 194 175 364 692 138 60 180 118 121	11-3-64 11-11-64 11-11-64 11-11-64 11-11-64 8-12-64 13-1-65 8-12-65 - 12-1-66 9-2-66	8-7-64 9-6-65 9-6-65 9-6-65 9-6-65 - 10-6-65 - - - -	7-9-64 15-10-65 20-10-65 8-10-65 25-10-65 - 22-9-65 - - -
1965	Beach Street Ann Street	338 131	356 242	966 672			



### Common Lodging Houses.

There are 2 common lodging houses in the Borough.

1. The Salvation Army Hostel accommodates 160 lodgers and is structurally sound, clean and in a good state of repair.

2. Reid's Hostel, which accommodates 36 lodgers, is very old property and it is only at high cost and with constant attention that the building is kept clean and in a fairly good state of repair. However, as there are no other facilities for accommodating these men it is advisable to continue the licence for the time being.

Below will be found a table showing the conveniences in the Borough at the end of 1965:-

Houses, etc., with water-closets and moveable ashbins .. .. .	58,914
Houses, etc., with ashpits privies and ashpits pan privies etc. .. .. .	12
No. of Chemical Closets .. .. .	4
No. of Septic Tanks .. .. .	9
No. of Water Closets into Septic tanks.. .. .	20

### DRAINAGE WORK

The following work has been carried out by the Inspectorate during the year.

	Type of Tests	No. of Tests	Faults	Re-tests	Final Tests of Comp. Blds.	Certs Issued	Inter-views & Advice	Inspec-tion of work in progress
New Build-ings	Smoke	89	2	2	13	9	149	178
	Water	1428	59	52	132	53	930	1020
Other Build-ings	Smoke	29	-	-	11	-	87	56
	Water	1262	38	36	257	1	465	706
TOTAL:		2808	99	90	413	63	1631	1960

## ANALYSIS OF DRAINAGE TESTED (in feet)

		Stoneware				Cast-Iron		
		4"	6"	9"	12"	4"	6"	
						P. U. V.		
New	Smoke	1181	410	365	40	313	-	-
Building	Water	23151	5267	820	81	1780	138	486
Other	Smoke	329	46	-	-	168	15	-
Building	Water	12,817	760	100	-	996	90	74
TOTAL		37,478	6483	1285	121	3257	243	560

Total 49,427 feet (9 miles, 635 yards, 2 feet)

## Plans.

The practice of all plans for new buildings being submitted to this office for examination in relation to sanitary work has been continued throughout the year. This is an important connection between the Building Surveyor and the Health Department. The total number of plans examined and commented upon was 1,176.

**BUILDING PLANS:** (Examined under part IV of the Building Bye-laws and other Enactments)

	Examined	Approved	Subsequently Approved	Disapproved	TOTAL APPROVED
L. A. Premises	31	18	4	9	22
Business Premises	393	204	72	117	276
Dwellinghouses	752	528	92	132	620
TOTAL	1176	750	168	258	918

**Rodent Control and Disinfestation** - Particulars of the work done by the Rodent/Disinfection Officer and three Rodent Operatives are given in the following table:-



	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				5 Agricul- tural
	1 Local Auth- ority	2 Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	3 All Other (includ- ing Business Premises)	4 Total of Cols. 1. 2 and 3	
I. No. of properties in Local Authori- ties District As at 31.3.65	549	58,950	6,187	65,686	22
II. Total No. of pro- perties inspected as a result of notification.	93	657	237	987	
No. of such pro- perties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	33	-	62	95	
Minor	11	302	53	366	
Ship Rat Major					
Minor					
House mouse Major	32	8	58	98	
Minor	14	337	72	423	
III. Total number of properties inspec- ted in the course of survey under the Act.	27	1065	257	1349	
No. of such pro- perties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	
Minor	10	299	22	331	
Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	
Minor	-	-	-	-	
House mouse Major	-	-	1	1	
Minor	13	412	36	461	
IV. Total No. of pro- perties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	-	-	-	-	

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				5 Agricul- tural
	1 Local Auth- ority	2 Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	3 All other (includ- in Business Premises)	4 Total of Cols. 1, 2 and 3	
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	
Minor	-	-	-	-	
Ship rat Major	-	-	-	-	
Minor	-	-	-	-	
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	
Minor	-	-	-	-	
V. Total inspections carried out inclu- ding re- inspections	328	3703	744	4775	
VI. No. of infested properties (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	109	1373	299	1781	
VII. Total treatments carried out - including re- treatments	414	3890	932	5236	
VIII. Number of notices served under Sec- tion 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	
(b) Structural Work	-	-	-	-	
(i.e. Proofing)					
IX. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	
X. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	
XI. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	56	329	110	495	



During the year under review 460 verminous rooms were disinfested and 62 dirty and/or verminous persons were treated and their personal clothing disinfested. Contaminated bedding also received treatment.

115 new scabies cases were also treated, and clothing cleansed.

247 rooms were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious disease and the bedding involved received steam treatment at the stoving depot.

### ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING 1965

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as returned to the Registrar General:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
3	5	8	7	23

(b) Symptomless Excreters:

10

(c) Fatal Cases:

Nil

Particulars of outbreaks - Nil.

Single Cases:

Agent	Total number of cases
Staph. aureus	4
Salmonella Typhimurium	9
-do- Seftenburg	2
-do- Panama	1
-do- Bovis Morb.	3
-do- Anatum	1
-do- Heidelberg	1
-do- Brandenburg	2
TOTAL	23

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene General Regulations, 1960.**

945 Inspections were made during the year.

Many minor infringements were remedied at the time of the visit.

Talks to traders, organisations, etc., continue to be given and many problems come to light in this way.

During the year, the enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations has been carried out generally and has covered food premises of all types.

Inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, in relation to food premises of all descriptions, have also been carried out and in the majority of the premises the requirements of the Act and its Regulations have been complied with.

### FOOD (Unsound) COMPLAINTS

Number received	Prosecutions
55	Nil

#### Butchers.

(1) Number of premises .. .. .	73
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 .. .. .	73
(3) Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	73
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19 ... ..	70

#### Cafes (includes works and school canteens).

(1) Number of premises .. .. .	122
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 .. .. .	122
(3) Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	122
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19 .. .. .	122

**Bakehouses**

(1) Number of Premises	..	..	..	..	109
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 16	..	..	..	..	109
(3) Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies..					109
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 19	..	..	..	..	109

**Flour Confectioners**

(1) Number of premises	..	..	..	..	158
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 16	..	..	..	..	153
(3) Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies..					158
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 19	..	..	..	..	158

**Sweet Confectioners**

(1) Number of Premises	..	..	..	..	152
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 16	..	..	..	..	150

**Greengrocers**

(1) Number of premises	..	..	..	..	142
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 16	..	..	..	..	142
(3) Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies..					142
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 16	..	..	..	..	142

**Public Houses and Wine Stores**

(1) Number of premises	..	..	..	..	205
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 16	..	..	..	..	205
(3) Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies..					194
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 19	..	..	..	..	194

**Wet Fish Shops**

(1) Number of premises	..	..	..	..	47
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 16	..	..	..	..	45
(3) Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies..					47
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 19	..	..	..	..	47



**Fried Fish Shops**

(1) Number of premises.	..	..	..	..	46
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with					
Reg. 16	..	..	..	..	46
(3) Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	..				46
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg.19					46

**Grocers and General Dealers**

(1) Number of premises.	..	..	..	..	451
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg.16					451
(3) Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	..				451
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg.19					451

**Shellfish Preparation and Packing**

(1) Number of premises.	..	..	..	..	4
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg.16					4
(3) Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	..				4
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg.19					4

**FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS**

Infringements		Notices		Prosecutions
Found	Remedied	Verbal	Written	
34	37	26	6	1 (See legal proceedings)

**MEAT AND OTHER FOODS**

The following table gives details of the number of animals slaughtered and the number of carcasses condemned as well as the parts and organs condemned.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number slaughtered and inspected.. ..	8,364	1,292	151	32,949	28,914
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned..	1	8	-	41	37
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	2,516	108	-	832	1,127
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. ..	30.08	8.96	-	2.64	3.89
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	13	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment for refrig- eration .. ..	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.. ..	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Slaughtering Totals for 1964 .. ..</b>	<b>10,201</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>33,401</b>	<b>25,389</b>

The throughput was evenly distributed from January to August at 5,000 animals per month. September, October and November showed a marked increase to over 8,000 per month and a record number of over 9,000 was reached in December, giving a grand total of 71,670

animals for the year. Condemned meat, offal and inedible material is collected by a firm outside the Borough and processed into fertilizer. All other condemned foodstuffs are destroyed in the incinerator or disposed of by controlled tipping by the Cleansing Department.

### Bacteriological Examinations for Pathogenic Organisms.

Excellent collaboration has been received from the Public Health Laboratory Service in connection with the adoption of bacteriological aids in assessing the fitness or otherwise of certain carcasses intended for food. This service is of the greatest value in what are known as "borderline" cases in which there is some suspicion that the animal was affected with a systemic disease at the time of slaughter and the flesh or organs of which might therefore be dangerous if consumed.

### Foreign Matter in Foodstuffs.

Fifty four cases relating to foreign matter and other complaints in foodstuffs were investigated. The Foodstuffs most commonly affected were bread, meat products, confectionery and canned goods. No legal proceedings were instigated and all cases were settled amicably.

### DETAILS OF DISEASED CARCASSES CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Totals
Tuberculosis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fever Acute .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decomposition-Found Dead.. ..	-	-	-	1	-	1
Septicaemia .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emaciation and Oedema.	-	7	-	36	16	59
Pyaemia .. ..	1	1	-	4	16	22
Arthritis .. ..	-	-	-	-	3	3
Lympho-Sarcoma .. ..	-	-	-	-	2	2
Jaundice .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	1	8	-	41	37	87



### TOTAL AMOUNT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

		lbs.			lbs.
Beef .. ..	6,923	Pork .. ..	9,547		
Veal .. ..	1,362	Offal .. ..	32,814		
Mutton. ..	3,997	Imported Offal.	3,231		

Total Amount: 25 tons 16 cwts. 82 lbs.

### OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND COLLECTED FOR DISPOSAL BY INCINERATION

	lbs.		lbs.
Tinned meats.. ..	5,775	Confectionery, Ice Cream	5,780
Tinned vegetables ..	1,378	Dried Fruit .. ..	30
Tinned milk .. ..	202	Wet fish .. ..	301
Tinned fish .. ..	38	Sausage .. ..	19
Tinned fruit.. ..	2,757	Cooked Meats .. ..	1,385
Provisions .. ..	1,010	Frozen food .. ..	817
Bacon.. ..	1,527	Margarine & fats ..	645
Poultry .. ..	551		

Total Amount: 9 tons 18cwts. 39 lbs.

### INSPECTION OF FOODSTUFFS NUMBER OF VISITS TO PREMISES

Wholesale meat depots	649	Retail Fruiterers ..	28
Butchers shops ..	190	Gut Scrapers .. ..	-
Meat carrying vehicles	840	Fish shops & stalls ..	326
Tripe preparers ..	6	Open Air stalls ..	310
Wholesale Provisions.	170	Canteens, Hotels &	
Retail Provisions ..	295	School Kitchens ..	16
Wholesale Fruiterers.	40	Horse Meat shops ..	-
Railway Premises ..	4	Private Houses. ..	54
Bakeries .. ..	25	Others.. ..	-

Total number of Visits 2,953

## Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

## ADULTERATION, &amp;c.

The number of samples analysed under the above Act during the year was 352 and these are classified as follows:-

	Number	Percentage of Total Samples
Milk .. .. 164)	204	57.95%
C.I. Milk .. .. 40)		
Butter and Margarine .. .. 8	8	2.83%
Other Foods .. .. 140	140	39.22%

Of the 352 samples taken and submitted for analysis 6 (1.7%) were non-genuine while in 1964 of 421 samples submitted 11 (2.61%) were non-genuine.

The six non-genuine samples were dealt with as follows:-

- (a) Sample No.13 - (Informal) Margarine found to be rancid.  
Remaining stocks were surrendered.
- (b) Sample No.26 - (Formal) Fish cakes containing 29.9% W/W fish.  
Defendant fined £20 with £3.18.0d. costs.
- (c) Sample No.102 - (Informal) Beef sausages contained 160 p.p.m.  
Sulphur Dioxide preservative not declared.  
Manufacturer cautioned.
- (d) Sample No.285 - (Informal) Lemonade containing 150 p.p.m.  
Free Chlorine. There was insufficient evidence to  
indicate the mode of contamination.
- (e) Sample No.344 - (Informal) Cocoa contained a substance  
resembling chewing gum. Manufacturer cautioned.
- (f) Sample No.346 - Pasteurised milk containing 3.3% extraneous  
water. Processer cautioned.

One informal sample of pig finishing meal was found to be deficient in oil. A formal repeat sample was taken and this was satisfactory as were the remaining samples taken.

Nine other complaints were investigated and the analyst reported that these foods were genuine.

Seven samples of meat products were examined under the Meat (Treatment) Regulations 1964 - all were satisfactory.



### Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963:

There are no egg pasteurisation plants situated within the Borough.

Eight samples of liquid egg were submitted for the Alpha-Amalase test and all were satisfactory. There is no doubt that the Regulations have done much to reduce the potential risk associated with this particular product. Many bakers, however, use a substantial quantity of shell eggs at various times and the tendency is for the same utensils to be used for both the shell and pasteurised egg with the consequent danger of contamination of the treated egg. One processor was cautioned for using milk churns from a local dairy for the transport of liquid egg - a most undesirable practice.

### Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.

Ice-Cream Factories, Merchants and Dealers. A high standard of cleanliness has been maintained in all premises where ice-cream is being manufactured, stored and sold. Frequent inspections are made at local factories during the manufacture of ice-cream, particular attention being paid to the subsequent cleaning and sterilising of equipment after use. There were 120 samples, submitted for bacteriological examination and 82.5% were satisfactory compared with 83.8% in 1964.

The average fat content of ice-cream samples submitted for chemical analysis was 6.9% compared with the figure for 1964 which was 6.82%.

### RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF ICE-CREAM SUBMITTED FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Below 5% fat	5%-7.5% fat	7.5%-10% fat	10% fat (and over)
-	4	2	-



**RESULTS OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR  
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION  
METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTION TEST**

Grade 1	..	..	90)				
			)	Satisfactory	..	..	99
Grade 2	..	..	9)				
Grade 3	..	..	16)				
			)	Unsatisfactory..	..		21
Grade 4	..	..	5)				
							120

The number of manufacturers in the town on the 31st December, 1965 was 11 and the number of factories 16. The number of retail shops selling wrapped ice-cream only was 463.

**Milk Supply.** The supervision of all premises where milk is stored or sold was carried out and the cleanliness of these premises was maintained. Samples were taken of all types of milk consumed within the Borough, including milk supplied to schools and submitted for Chemical Analysis, Bacteriological and Biological examination. A total of 616 samples of milk were taken.

72 samples of ex-farm milk were examined for the presence of anti-biotics - all samples were satisfactory.

**Dairies and Milkshops.** - The following table shows the number of registered Dairies and Milkshops in the Borough on 31st December, 1965.

Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sterilised milk only.			..	..	..	408
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	40

**MILK SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BIOLOGICAL  
EXAMINATION. SOURCE OF SUPPLY**

Durham	Other Source	Total	No. Brucella Abortis Ring Test (Positive)	No. Positive Brucella Abortis C. Culture	Anti Biotics. Satisfactory
56	16	72	9	Nil	72

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1963

Samples of designated milk were taken from 4 pasteurising depots outside the Borough which are supplying local dairymen or schools.

The total number of samples taken was 412 and these are classified below: -

	Tubercu- lin Tested	Pasteur- ised	Steril- ised	Total
Satisfactory	57	286	41	384
Unsatisfactory	15	13	-	28
TOTALS	72	299	41	412

Of the 412 samples submitted 23 samples of Pasteurised milk failed to satisfy the statutory test and the producers concerned were notified.

When samples of Tuberculin Tested milk are unsatisfactory the County Milk Production Officer is informed. Where a sample of Pasteurised milk from a source of supply outside the Borough is unsatisfactory, the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which the milk is processed is notified.

## DESIGNATED MILKS AND ISSUE OF LICENCES

Current Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Dealers (Pre-Packed) licences .. ..	54
Dealers (Sterilised) licences .. ..	408

### Water Supply.

The water supply within the Borough continues to be satisfactory in quality and quantity and it is anticipated that during 1966 further supplies will be available from a new reservoir at Derwent. This supply is being shared with the Durham County Water Board. Bacteriological reports on samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service indicate that the supply is satisfactory.



As our supply is of a temporary hardness, Plumbo-Solvency is not a problem. A typical analysis of the water is as follows:-

P.H.	7.5
Free CO <sub>2</sub>	11.3 ppm.
Chlorides	90.5 ppm.
Carbonate (temporary hardness)	258.2 ppm.
Non Carbonate (permanent hardness)	130.9 ppm.
Total hardness	389.1 ppm.
Alkalinity as Ca CO <sub>3</sub>	258.2
Total Alumina as Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> - A <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) 3	Nil

172 samples of water from the town mains supply were submitted for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory.

There are 188,340 persons in the Borough and the number of houses supplied is 58,206 and there are no stand pipes.

#### Swimming Baths.

27 visits were made to swimming baths in the Borough, and 19 samples of water were taken from the baths. These samples were satisfactory.

There are three public swimming baths, and three permanent swimming baths and one portable pool in schools, in the Borough. Each is filled from the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company reservoirs supplied by town mains. Continuous filtration and chlorination is carried out at each of the baths which are only emptied when repairs are necessary.

Samples of water are taken during the periods when the baths are being used to capacity and the bacteriological examination of the samples shows that the water is satisfactory.

Adequate showers and footbaths are provided to reduce the possibility of contamination of the baths by the public.

#### Factories Act, 1961.

The following tables give an indication of the work carried out under the Factories Act, 1961 and the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1938.

15 Outworkers were notified to the Local Authority under the Act. The total number of outworkers registered in the Borough is 20.

There are now no underground bakehouses in the Borough.



**FACTORY ACTS, 1961 AND THE SANITARY  
ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS 1938 - INSPECTIONS**

Premises Inspected	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	42	22	14
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.. .. .	547	194	43
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (this includes building sites, etc.) .. .. .	88	183	7
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>64</b>

**DEFECTS FOUND**

Particulars	Number of Defects				
	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. .. .	4	4	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2).. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. .. .	3	4	1	1	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. .. .	-	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary )insufficient .. .. .	3	2	-	2	-
Conveniences)unsuitable or defective (S.7) )not separate for sexes	64	55	-	17	-
Other Offences:	1	1	-	-	-
(Not including offences relating to outwork) .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

## REGISTRATION &amp; GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	No. of Premises Registered during year.	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year.
Offices	50	383	177
Retail shops	75	875	540
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	9	96	56
Catering estab's - open to public, canteens	8	169	89
Fuel storage depots	Nil	8	5
TOTALS	142	1531	867

(15 Offices; 46 Retail shops, and 7 Catering Establishments were deleted from the register during the year).

Number of visits by Inspectors to registered premises - 2886

## ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

## BY WORKPLACE.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices .. .. .	7421
Retail shops .. .. .	6334
Wholesale department, warehouses.	1503
Catering estab's open to public..	1909
Canteens .. .. .	149
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	98
TOTAL	
Males	5,560
Females	11,854
	<u>17414</u>



### EXEMPTIONS

No applications for exemption were received during the year. There were no exemptions current on the 31st December, 1965.

### INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act	-	15
---	---	----

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the act	-	Nil
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### CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

No. 6 Smoke Control Order covering some 6,000 houses

The Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 30th July, 1964, and scheduled to become operational on the 1st February, 1965.

It was decided that in order to give the council tenant the same freedom of choice as that afforded to the private householder, they could choose their own form of heating, if they were not satisfied with the Council's standard conversion of installing 5/8" spaced fire bars and gas ignition, but would have to bear the cost of installation themselves, or alternatively, the tenant could claim the 70% of the cost of the standard conversion towards the type of heating they wanted, but would on expiration of their tenancy, leave the heating appliance in the house.

Direct acting electric space heaters were excluded from grant by reason of Ministry Circular 60/64.

Works of conversion in council houses had been started by the Gas Board and Public Works Department, but by the beginning of December, it became apparent that the conversions would not be completed by the operational date. This was due mainly to difficulty in obtaining the necessary materials, and that the pipe runs for gas ignition were proving to be more involved than anticipated.

Meetings were held with the Gas Board and Public Works Department and it was agreed that, with the experience so far gained, a further six months would be required to complete the work.



The Council were informed of the position, and decided to inform the Ministry that the operational date would be delayed until 1st September, 1965. This was done and the necessary information duly published in the press. The Minister duly confirmed the new date. Work proceeded well, and was completed in both council and private houses by the new date, and the Order finally become operative.

At once, complaints were received from the residents in the Area of difficulty in burning the smokeless fuel. Numerous visits were made to instruct the householders in the new technique of burning coke, also the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation mobile exhibition van twice visited each part of the Area, before and after the Order became operative, with the demonstration staff giving instruction and visiting the houses where difficulties were being encountered.

Complaints were also received regarding the inability to obtain supplies of smokeless fuel. The Gas Board were contacted who gave assurances that ample supplies were available on demand. The Coal Merchants Federation, when asked for their views, stated that due to the seasonal demand and to the fact that their depots were not yet equipped to handle large amounts of coke, delays in delivery were being experienced. This phase was beginning to resolve itself, when the cold weather started in the first week of November, which greatly increased the demand for all types of fuel throughout the town and added further delays to the supplies of smokeless fuel to the Area. This coupled with the difficulties being encountered with burning smokeless fuel produced reactions from the populace of the Area and numerous individual complaints and petitions containing several hundred signatures were received. The local Member of Parliament was also approached by the petition organisers.

All this resulted in wide-spread publicity by press, radio and television. A special meeting of the Health Committee was held and the Council were advised that in view of the difficulties being experienced by residents in the Area's both in obtaining and burning smokeless fuel, a suspension for all Area's in the town should be sought to allow investigations to be carried out on the appliances, and to examine the fuel supply position. The Minister was approached and agreed to a suspension of three months, 1st January to 31st March, 1966 inclusive.

Meetings are to be arranged with the local Fuel Merchants Federation and the Gas Board to discuss the fuel supply position, and both the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation and the Coal Utilisation Council have offered their assistance in the investigation and tests to be carried out on the appliances.

It is also intended to open demonstration houses in various parts of the Area, where the residents can see their own type of appliance in use, and where they can lodge complaint to have their own inspected. It is hoped that these problems will soon be resolved and the Orders brought back into operation.

Even though slow progress is being made with Smoke Control covering existing houses, a number of our new housing projects are smoke free due to the types of gas, electric and district heating methods used and are therefore helping to obtain the benefits which will accrue from living in a smoke free environment.

### **Industrial.**

Industry continues to make its contribution to clean air by the use of modern methods of combustion, and it is to be noted that during the year all heating plant installed was either gas or oil fired. More and more architects are appreciating the problems arising from oil smuts from uninsulated steel chimneys, and are now more ready to accept our advice on the cladding of these chimneys to prevent oil smuts causing a nuisance and the reduction of corrosion.

Work on the boiler plant for Sunderland's first district heating scheme in conjunction with the National Coal Board has now been completed, and will become operational when the flats at Gilley Law become occupied.

### **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

39 visits were made to premises in connection with the above Act.

16 samples of Animal Feeding Stuffs were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

7 samples of Feeding Stuffs and 6 samples of Fertiliser were submitted for analysis.

### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

There are 10 registered premises and 2 premises licenced to store rag flock in the Borough. 28 visits were made to these premises during 1965. All filling materials inspected were from approved sources and were warranted to conform to the requirements of the Act.



Five samples of filling materials were taken during the year, four of which had minor discrepancies, and the manufacturers were notified. No other filling material is being manufactured in the Borough.

#### **Offensive Trades.**

There are 10 offensive trades authorised in the Borough.

- 1 Gut Scraper.
- 2 Tripe Dressers.
- 7 Rag and Bone Merchants (one only collects bones)

28 visits were made during the year under this heading. Infringements included the white or colour washing of rag sorting premises, and defective sanitary conveniences.

#### **Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Part II Poisons, Health Provisions.**

70 Licences were taken out by shop-keepers during the year. 92 visits were made during the period respecting bottling, labelling and storage. Particular attention is paid to the storage of these poisons and the keeping of retailers Registers of Poisons, particularly where these poisons are ordered by telephone and delivered to farmers, etc.

#### **Noise Abatement Act, 1960.**

13 Complaints of noise nuisance entailing 45 visits have been received during the year, 5 of which have since been abated. The remaining instances continue to be investigated and all that is possible is being done under difficult circumstances.













АНВЕЛЫТ

ТАЛЛИН

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**PORT HEALTH  
AUTHORITY**

## PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

1. The form of the Annual Report for 1965 is in compliance with the Ministry of Health's instructions as provided for in Form Port 20 in Circular 33/52.

The report gives an account of the work performed in the Port Health District during the year ended 31st December, 1965.

The duties carried out include:-

1. The prevention of the importation of infectious disease.
2. The prevention of the importation of rat plague.
3. The implementation of the terms of the International Sanitary Regulations as in force at 1st May, 1961, in regard to the granting of Deratting and Deratting "Exemption" Certificates.
4. The supervision of the hygiene of crew and passenger accommodation in ships.
5. The inspection of imported foods.
6. Various other duties such as smoke abatement and the supervision of the general sanitary condition of the Port Health District.



# SECTION I - STAFF - TABLE A.

NAME OF OFFICER	NATURE OF APPOINTMENT	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	QUALIFICATIONS	ANY OTHER APPOINTMENTS HELD
Dr. J. MacLachlan	Port Medical Officer of Health.	1.10.56	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H.	Medical Officer of Health. Principal-School Medical Officer.
Dr. J. Peacock	Temporary Deputy Port Medical Officer.	1.10.65	L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S.	Assistant Medical Officer.
- Mr. C.C. Pickering	Chief Port Health Inspector.	1.2.45	Cert. R.S. I. Cert. Meat & Other Foods.	None
Mr. T. Wake	Assistant Port Health Inspector.	12.4.62	Cert. R.S. I. Cert. Meat & Other Foods. Smoke Inspectors	None
Address and Telephone Number of Port Medical Officer of Health.	Health Department, Thornholme Road, Sunderland. Tel. No. Sunderland 56201 Ext No.8.			
Address and Telephone Number of Chief Port Health Inspector.	Port Health Authority, Corporation Quay, Sunderland. Tel. No. Sunderland 56178.			

**SECTION II - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING  
THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR, 1965  
TABLE B**

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number	Inspected	Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage. Infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	310	253,546	12	260	2
Coastwise	1,945	1,748,832	1	941	Nil
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>2,002,378</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>2</b>

Note:- The figures in Column 1 and 2 are supplied by the courtesy of H.M. Landing Surveyor, Customs & Excise, Sunderland.

The figures of 260 in column 4 relates to ships direct from Foreign Ports and the figure of 941 for Coastwise Shipping includes 61 vessels which had proceeded from Foreign Ports and called at another United Kingdom Port before arriving in this Port.

**SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING & TRADE  
DURING THE YEAR, 1965  
TABLE C  
PASSENGER TRAFFIC**

Total Number of Alien Passengers		Total Number of British Passengers		Number of Alien Seamen under contract to join Ships in British Waters	Stow- aways	Total number of Passengers
Landed	30	Landed	20	Nil	Nil	Landed 50
Embarked	15	Embarked	18	Nil	Nil	Embarked 33

Figures supplied by the courtesy of H.M. Immigration Officer Mr. H. Bruce.



In addition to the above, particulars were also recored during the year of the arrival of 17 supernumaries who were generally wives or children of the masters and officers of vessels entering the port and who received, if alien, temporary permission to land.

CARGO TRAFFIC:            PRINCIPAL IMPORTS:

Petroleum in Bulk	327,397 tons
Cement	88,190 "
Sundries	54,282 "
Iron & Steel	10,504 "
Timber	9,635 "
Props	8,101 "
Wood Pulp	5,870 "
Esparto	3,986 "
	<hr/>
	507,965 "
	<hr/>

CARGO TRAFFIC:            PRINCIPAL EXPORTS:

Petroleum & Benzole	23,124 tons
Machinery	14,365 "
Sundries	3,866 "
	<hr/>
	41,355 "
	<hr/>

During the year 1965 the total number of vessels cleared from the port was 1,400 compared with 1,409 for the previous year, a decrease of 9.

Those engaged in the Coasting Trade numbered 1,170 and in European Trade 202, whilst 28 were trading beyond Europe.

Increases are shown in the import of the following commodities:-

Petroleum in Bulk	327,397 tons	increase over 1964	62,569 tons
Iron & Steel	10,504 "	" " "	4,184 "
Sundries	54,282 "	" " "	8,105 "
Timber	9,635 "	" " "	3,700 "
Props	8,101 "	" " "	1,310 "
Wood Pulp	5,870 "	" " "	2,053 "

Increases are shown in the export of the following commodities:-

Petroleum & Benzole	23,124 tons	increase over 1964	5,931 tons
Machinery	14,365 "	" " "	5,759 "

The registered tonnage of vessels amounted to 1,600,535 compared with 1,718,592 in 1964, a decrease of 118,057 tons.

Figures relative to the trade of the port were kindly supplied by the courtesy of Mr. E. Lonsdale, General Manager and Clerk to the River Wear Commissioners.

#### PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES FROM WHICH SHIPS ARRIVE

Aden Colony	Malta
Africa (South West)	Mauritania
Algeria	Mocambique
Australia	Morocco
Bahrain	Norway
Belgium	Pakistan
Canada	Poland
China (Portugese)	Portugal
Cyprus	Reunion Island (French)
Denmark	Sweden
Eire	Spain
Finland	Sudan
France	Syria
French Somaliland	Sierra Leone
Germany (West)	Tanzania
Greece	Togo
Holland	Tunisia
Hong Kong (British)	Turkey
Italy	United Arab Republic
India	U.S.S.R.
Kuwait	Union of South Africa
Kenya	U.S.A.
Lebanon	Venezuela
Libya	Virgin Islands
Mali Republic	
Malasia	

#### SECTION IV

#### INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Not applicable in this Port.



## SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY

1. (a) The water available in the port is supplied by the Sunderland & South Shields Water Company. The water is derived from deep wells sunk in the magnesium limestone rock and from an increasing supply from Burnhope Reservoir catchment area, approximately 45 miles to the west in the Durham hills.  
  
(b) The water supplied to shipping is principally derived from deep wells and bore-holes in the magnesium limestone and is supplied to vessels by two methods, (1) direct from hydrant on the quay or (2) brought alongside by water boat and by means of hose pumped from there into fresh water tanks on vessels.
2. Reports of tests for contamination are furnished in the following table, entitled "Water Samples," 1965.
3. Many of the hydrant chambers in the docks area were, upon representations from this authority, reconstructed some years ago when, as a further precaution against contamination, they were fitted with drain holes which allow any surface water which may find its way into the chambers to be immediately drained away.

When the hydrants are not in use brass screwed caps are placed in position to prevent any possible fouling of the outlets.

The purveyors of drinking water have been informed that the hoses are to be conveyed in a barrow kept for that purpose and the screw ends of both meters and hoses are to be covered by small canvas covers attached to them by lanyards.

4. The water boat which serves the river area is constructed of steel, and carries water on the skin, (i.e., the actual hull being the tank on port and starboard side). This method of carrying water is more open to risk of contamination from outside sources, should any damage be sustained to the shellplating, the water in the tank would be liable to contamination by river water which contains a large amount of sewage; this would be especially dangerous in the case of slackened rivets: contamination from such a source would take some time to discover.

Instructions have been issued that rubber boots, retained especially for the purpose, are to be worn by the employees whenever the water tank is being cleansed.

**WATER SAMPLES - 1965**

Number of Samples taken from Vessels - 56.

39 were highly satisfactory.

1 satisfactory.

8 suspicious.

6 unsatisfactory.

2 most unsatisfactory.

Mr. "Cap" (Oil Rig) Number of samples taken - 12.

All twelve samples were highly satisfactory.

**WATER SUPPLIES TO VESSELS**

Two samples of drinking water submitted from the M/V. "British Chancellor" showed slight contamination. The master was informed and requested to have the affected tank, emptied, cleansed and refilled. This was done shortly before the vessel sailed and before additional check sampling could be carried out.

A report was forwarded to the appropriate official of the Board of Trade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The master of the M/V. "Lucellem" raised objection to having the drinking water tanks on board cleansed by dock labour when requested to take this action by an officer of this Authority.

A number of samples of drinking water taken on board were submitted to bacteriological examination and an adverse report received from the bacteriologist in the case of three samples.

It was found that it was probable that too great a reliance was placed upon the filters which formed part of the drinking water equipment on board.

The attention of the master and marine superintendent was drawn to this adverse report and advice tendered to have all drinking tanks and filters cleansed and a new supply of drinking water shipped at Sunderland. They agreed to have the filters steamed when steam would be available but owing to a mechanical defect in the engine room this was not carried out; it was their intention to have the tanks cleansed while the vessel was on passage to the U.S.A.

A report giving the above facts was forwarded to the appropriate official of the Board of Trade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



Two of the four samples of drinking water taken on board of the M/V. "Barlby" showed evidence of contamination of the water. The master was informed, requested to have the tanks emptied, cleansed and refilled and then it was intended that additional check samples would be taken. The vessel sailed before this could be done, Board of Trade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, notified.

All four samples of drinking water taken on board of the M/V. "British Corporal" were reported upon adversely by the bacteriologist. Representations were made to the master to have the drinking water tanks emptied, cleansed and refilled.

Check samples revealed that the water in the tanks was apparently quite satisfactory but samples taken from a tap in the native galley and the tap in the 'midships' pantry both showed evidence of faecal contamination. That taken from the galley tap showed marked contamination and both of these samples could show that (1) the native crew members are not exercising proper hygiene after visiting the toilets or (2) the gravity drinking-water tanks, from which the taps are supplied, are not as clean as they should be.

When these reports were received it was learned that the vessel had sailed for the Isle of Grain to load for Rotterdam; the Port of London Health Authority were informed and requested to take further check samples and inform this Authority of the results.

The local agents were also requested to notify the owners.

A report was forwarded to the appropriate official of the Board of Trade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### S/S. "Hudson Firth"

The River Blyth Port Health Authority notified that a number of cases of sickness, which could be attributed to either contaminated food or water, had occurred on board of a vessel which it was understood would arrive in Sunderland within next few days.

Samples of water taken by officers of the River Blyth Port Health Authority on board of the vessel had been reported upon by the bacteriologist as "most unsatisfactory".

On arrival of the vessel at Sunderland it was found that the two fresh water tanks situated aft were in the process of being cleansed but the master was reluctant to have the fresh water tanks situated amidships to be also cleansed.

Samples were drawn from this tank and both were found to be unsatisfactory.

As the vessel had already sailed the Ship's agent was requested to notify the master and owners that this authority were requiring these two fresh water tanks to be emptied, cleansed, cement-washed and then refilled as soon as possible.

#### M/V. "Silvercrag"

A sample taken from the drinking water tap in the galley was returned as showing slight signs of faecal contamination. Two additional samples were taken.

That taken before the galley tap was sterilised showed only faint evidence of contamination; after sterilisation the sample was found to be highly satisfactory. It can probably be assumed that these results were due to the native labour in the galley failing to observe the simple rules of hygiene.

#### M/V. "British Beech"

It was reported on the 20th December, 1965, that on the previous day while filling the fresh water tanks on board of the above named vessel, a mistake was made with the hose connections as a result the starboard fresh water tank was filled with river water. Acting upon this information the Chief Officer was advised to empty the tank, cleanse and refill with water containing at least 10 p.p.m. of chlorine.

All the taps on the drinking water system were to be turned on until such time as evidence of the chlorination was perceptible, they were then to be turned off and the whole system left for as long as possible. The tank and pipes were then to be emptied, the tank again cleansed and refilled and then fresh water allowed to pass through all taps etc.

Further samples were taken upon which the bacteriologist reported as being "highly satisfactory".

## SECTION VI

### PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

#### List of Infected Areas.

Up to-date information is compiled from the weekly record of quarantinable diseases received from The World Health Organisation which clearly and comprehensively lists the ports and areas which are infected or believed to be infected, including areas which have been delineated as yellow fever endemic zones by The World Health Organisation.



These weekly records are carefully scrutinised to ascertain any changes in any infected or suspected ports or areas and for fresh outbreaks of quarantinable diseases, and amended lists are forwarded to H.M. Customs and Excise (Waterguard) and also to the Pilot Ruler, Sunderland Pilotage Authority. The method used for transmission of this information is by post, the letter being marked "Confidential". These are transmitted only occasionally as all vessels arriving from 'infected' or 'suspected' areas are not inspected immediately on arrival by officers of the authority.

#### Radio Messages.

(a) As this port is of a concise area it has not been considered necessary for radio permission to be given to a ship to proceed direct to its intended place of mooring, discharge, or loading.

The provision of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, relating to wireless messages apply to the Port of Sunderland.

(b) The master of any foreign-going ship fitted with wireless apparatus, on approaching the Port of Sunderland from a foreign port, is accordingly required to send a wireless message to the Port Health Authority if any person on board has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than Tuberculosis, or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of the Port Medical Officer.

The Sunderland Port Health Authority have adopted "Portelth" as their telegraphic address.

Ships will be entitled to send to the Port Health Authority messages in the code laid down in the 1931 International Code of Signals.

The Radio Signals with which the Port Health Authority are concerned are given in Volume II.

Arrangements have also been concluded whereby radio messages intended for this authority which are received by radio stations, shall be transmitted direct from the radio station by telephone, in the first instance, to this office during normal working hours, or to the residences of the Port Medical Officers, Chief Port Health Inspector and Assistant Port Health Inspector at any time of the day or night.

If the agents desire that the required messages should be sent through them, the Port Medical Officer of Health should be satisfied that arrangements can be made for prompt transmission of such messages to his office, his residence or the residences of the Port Health Inspectors, as may be necessary, within the time limits prescribed by the Regulations.

## LIST OF APPROVED AGENTS

Common Bros. Ltd., (Home Line Ltd.)	10 Toward Road, Sunderland.
Cory Bros. & Co.Ltd.	13 John Street, Sunderland.
Cory Wm. & Son Ltd.	31 Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.
France Fenwick, Tyne & Wear Co.Ltd.	Midland Bank Chambers, St. Thomas Street, Sunderland.
Hargreaves Coal & Shipping Co.Ltd.	34 West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
Irving T.G. Ltd.	Central Buildings, West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
Joplin Wm. & Co.	10 Toward Road, Sunderland.
Lambert Bros. (Shipping) Ltd.	13 John Street, Sunderland.
Marshall J.F. & Sons Ltd.,	48 West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
Marshall S. & Co.,	10 Toward Road, Sunderland.
Rose, Thomas & Co., (Rose Line Ltd.)	38 West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
Clarke Stephenson Ltd.	13 John Street, Sunderland.
Trapp & Co.,	29 West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
Vedra Shipping Co.Ltd.,	13 John Street, Sunderland.
Wright S.C. & Co.Ltd., (Vice Consulate for Sweden and Vice Consulate for Finland).	29 West Sunnyside, Sunderland.

Directions have been issued under these regulations to H.M. Customs and Excise (Waterguard) and to Pilot Ruler of the Sunderland Pilotage Authority to the effect that when ships arrive at the port flying the signal "LIM" or at night, a red light over a white light, the Customs Officer shall, under section 24 of these Regulations, direct the master to take the ship to the first line mooring station which shall be the normal berthing place for that ship and no contact shall be made with the shore, other than the boarding of the ship by appropriate authorised officers.



If subsequently, the Port Medical Officer of Health considers that more adequate quarantine measures must be enforced, the master will be instructed to have the vessel moved to the appropriate quarantine buoys, they are:-

(a) For Dock-bound vessels:-

South Tier Buoys, East Side, South Dock.

(b) River-bound vessels:-

Low Tier Buoys, in the river.

Should a wireless message indicate that no infectious disease is present on board or has occurred during the voyage, H.M. Customs and the Pilotage Authority would be informed that the vessel is to proceed to the normal berth for discharging or loading.

Should such a message give particulars of quarantinable disease the H.M. Customs and Pilotage Authority would be informed that the vessel was to be taken to the appropriate mooring station where the additional measures prescribed in the Fourth Schedule of The Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, would be carried out in conjunction with the requirements of Regulations, 10, 31 and 37.

Notification otherwise than by Radio.

Notification of any sickness on board a vessel arriving in the port is also given by Pilots or H.M. Customs & Excise Officers; should this occur outside normal working hours, such information is telephoned direct to the residences of the Port Medical Officers or Chief Port Health Inspector.

#### MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLES 22 to 30.

(a) Within the Docks.

(b) Outside the Docks.

In every district one or more mooring stations within the docks shall be established by the Port Health Authority with the concurrence of the Customs Officer and the Harbour Master, in such a situation as to enable a ship to be moored without coming into contact with other ships or with the shore.

Two such mooring stations were defined, with the concurrence of the collector of Customs and the Harbour Master, by this Authority when the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933 became operative.

They are (a) for dock-bound vessels:-

South Tier, East Side, South Dock.

(b) River-bound vessels:-

Low Tier Buoys, in the River.

There is no doubt that these mooring stations were considered quite adequate in 1933. Since that date the size of the vessels using the port has increased considerably and vessels are now arriving from ports or areas which are frequently scheduled as 'infected' or 'suspected'.

The size and draft of some of these vessels would preclude their being safely moored at either of the abovementioned mooring stations. Advantage would, therefore, have to be taken of those provisions of the regulations which permit the detention of a vessel at its place of mooring (not being a mooring station) or at its place of discharge or loading.

Should the vessel be one to which the Medical Officer is required by these regulations to apply any further measures than medical inspection, the further detention of the vessel would be continued at such a place as considered more desirable, after consultation with the collector of Customs and the Harbour Master.

Should it be essential that any vessel be moored at a "mooring station" and neither of the constituted mooring stations be suitable the River Wear Commissioners have stated that in such case the vessel would have to proceed to sea and anchor outside for a period of quarantine, a suggestion I would hesitate to put to any marine superintendent or ship-owner. The only other alternative would be to order the vessel to proceed to the River Tyne, about 6 miles to the north, where suitable "mooring stations" are available.

#### Particulars of any Standing Exemptions from the Provisions of Article 24.

Article 24. Where on the arrival of a ship from a foreign port it appears to a Customs officer, from answers to questions in the Maritime Declaration of Health or otherwise, that the ship:-

(a) has during its voyage been in an infected area:

(b) is one to which paragraph (1) of the regulation 22 applies.



he shall direct the master to take it to a mooring station for detention there unless an authorised person otherwise allows or directs.

**Article 25:** If after arrival of a ship a case of quarantinable disease occurs on board or plague infected rodents are discovered or suspected on board, the medical officer may direct the master of the ship to take it to a mooring station.

**Article 26:** A ship which has been taken to a mooring station or directed there by the medical officer, shall remain there until it has been inspected by the medical officer.

**Article 27:** A medical officer may detain, or give notice in writing to a customs officer to detain, any ship for medical inspection at its place of mooring (not being a mooring station) or at its place of discharge or loading .

**Article 28:** The detention of a ship by a customs officer under these regulations shall cease as soon as the ship has been inspected by the medical officer or, if such inspection has not commenced within twelve hours after the ship has been so detained, on the expiration of that period:

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect the power of the medical officer to continue the detention of a ship in accordance with regulation 29.

Arrangements have been made with the Collector of Customs for standing exemption from detention, under Article 24 in the following instances:-

- (a) Vessels arriving with minor infectious diseases.
- (b) Vessels arriving from infected ports with clean Declaration of Health.
- (c) Vessels arriving from infected ports with minor infectious disease on board.

Vessels under the above-mentioned headings are allowed to proceed to their normal place of mooring, loading or discharge under a modified form of Pratique, the Port Medical Officer of Health notified of their arrival, and Article 18 put into operation.

## EXPERIENCE OF WORKING ARTICLE 18

Where a ship arrives in a district from a foreign port, no person other than a pilot, a customs officer, an immigration officer or a person acting in the execution of the regulations shall, without the permission of the medical officer, board or leave the ship until it is free from control under these regulations, and the master shall, take all steps necessary to secure compliance with the provision.

## ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR

### Premises and Waiting Rooms for Medical Examination:

At the premises of the Port Health Authority, situate at the Corporation Quay, a waiting room for the medical examination of seamen, has been incorporated.

### Provision for the Temporary Accommodation for those whom such Accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations.

Temporary accommodation of persons under the above-named heading is available at the Havelock Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

### Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons and Clothing and other Articles:

- (c) Disinfection of ships for the purpose of preventing the spread of infectious disease is carried out by the inspectorial staff. Patients are removed to the Havelock Hospital for Infectious Diseases for treatment, bedding, clothing and other articles are removed to the same hospital where ample facilities exist for cleansing and disinfection.

Where necessary bathing arrangements could be carried out at the abovementioned premises.

## AMBULANCE TRANSPORT

Motor ambulances are available at any time during the day or night for the purpose of removing infectious cases to hospital and all the drivers are vaccinated against smallpox every three years.



## ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH

Before Pratique is granted, the Master of a foreign-going vessel arriving from a foreign port must ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and sign a "Maritime Declaration of Health" in the prescribed form. When completed, the Declaration is handed to the customs officer or officer of the Port Health Authority, whoever is the first to board the vessel. Officers of the Port Health Authority when boarding vessels from foreign ports before the customs, give an "All Clear" certificate, which is delivered to the customs officer who subsequently boards the vessel.

Arrangements have been made whereby signed Declarations of Health which have been tendered to customs officers, are collected as soon as possible from the Waterguard Offices by the Port Health Inspectors who check them when visiting the respective ships.

Declaration of Health forms are issued to masters by customs and port health officers, also at the customs house when outward bound vessels are clearing for foreign.

The number of Declarations of Health rendered to the Port Health Authority during the year 1965 was 101 compared with 94 for the preceeding year, none of which reported infectious diseases on board. 2 Declarations of Health were rendered by masters of vessels trading between "excepted" ports and this country who normally would not have rendered such a declaration.

## BOARDING OF VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

During the year under review 30 vessels arriving direct from foreign ports were met on arrival by an officer of the Port Health Authority.

The majority of these vessels arrived from East Europe, Africa, or Asia and in most instances medical examination of all persons on board was carried out. One Polish vessel which notified sickness on board by means of radio message was met on arrival and a case of acute appendicitis removed to hospital.

One coastwise vessel also notifying a case of sickness on board by means of a radio message was met on arrival and the Radio Operator, who was suffering from severe abdominal pains and vomiting, removed to hospital.

Vessels arriving solely from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and the nearer Continental Ports were visited as soon as practicable.

24 vessels arrived and were boarded outside of normal working hours.

## SECTION VII - SMALLPOX

(1) The Smallpox Hospital is the Langley Park Hospital, Langley Park near Durham City, telephone number Langley Park 214. Admission arrangements to be made direct with the Matron of the Chester-Le-Street Isolation Hospital (Telephone number Chester-Le-Street 3207). The Medical Officer in Charge is Dr. Gavin Miller, whose private telephone number is Durham, 2395.

(2) Transport facilities are provided for by the Ambulance Service, County Borough of Sunderland.

(3) The undermentioned Doctors have been appointed by the Ministry of Health as Smallpox Consultants for this Area:-

District	NAME	ADDRESS	HOSPITAL, OFFICE OR SURGERY ETC.	HOME TEL.No.
Durham & North- umberland Counties.	Dr. J. Grant	Greensfield House, Gateshead, Co. Durham.	Gateshead 71187 & 76787	Gateshead 75035
-do-	Dr. J.R. Lauckner		General Hospital Newcastle Westgate Road, Newcastle 4. Tel.No. 38811 & 36206.	812132
-do-	Dr. W. Minus	County Hall, Newcastle- upon-Tyne.	Newcastle-upon- Tyne. Tel.No. 28917	Humshaugh, 317.

(4) The Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.

Should a case of suspected Smallpox be notified to this Authority under arrangements already described the following action would be taken.

1. In the case of the expected arrival of a vessel with a suspected case on board, all members of H.M. Customs (Waterguard), whose duty it would be to board the vessel off the port, would be offered immediate vaccination as would H.M. Immigration Officer if his attendance was likely to be required.
2. Smallpox consultant would be alerted as would both Port Medical Officers of Health and Port Health Inspectors.
3. Instructions would be issued for the pilot to inform the master that the vessel was to proceed to a mooring station. Arrangements would be concluded with the River Wear Commissioners for a launch and launchmen to be made available for some hours before the expected time of arrival. Any pilots on board, including the local pilot, would be requested to



remain on board until an accurate diagnosis had been made.

Co-operation by the River Wear Pilotage Authority would ensure that as soon as the vessel was identified, news of the impending arrival would immediately be telephoned to the offices of the Port Health Authority, or if outside normal working hours to the residences of the Port Medical Officer of Health and Chief Port Health Inspector.

The remaining officers, members of H.M. Customs and the Harbour Master, under whose supervision the launch would be standing by, would be informed.

The vessel would be boarded as soon as mooring operations were completed, and if any doubt existed as to the exact nature of the disease one of the three smallpox consultants, if not already in attendance, would be requested to board the vessel as soon as possible.

In the event of the case being diagnosed as smallpox the Matron of the above hospital would be informed of the impending arrival of the patient in one of the local ambulances, which would also be used later to transfer infected bedding, clothing etc., from the vessel to Havelock Hospital for disinfection. This ambulance would be disinfected by the inspectorial staff of the Authority as soon as possible along with the infected parts of the vessel.

The Ministry of Health would be given full particulars of the occurrence by telephone or telegram.

In the meantime officers engaged on board the vessel concerned would offer immediate vaccination to all persons on board and make a list of the names and addresses to which they may be proceeding.

Such persons would be requested to complete details required on Form P.S.3. and their attention drawn to the absolute necessity for strict compliance with the requirements that they should, in the event of changing their address within the next sixteen days immediately notify the fact to the Port Medical Officer of Health, Sunderland.

The names and addresses already compiled would be forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health of the respective districts together with such information as may be helpful so that surveillance could be maintained for the next seventeen days.

Facilities for vaccination would also be offered to the remaining members of the Sunderland Pilotage Authority and H.M. Customs (Waterguard) and the vessel visited daily for enquiries to be made with respect to the state of health of all on board.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1961

### The Public Health (Ships) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963.

Some of the passengers and crew on board of vessels arriving from African Ports who were unable to produce valid vaccination Certificates were re-vaccinated on board by medical practitioners engaged by the ship's agents.

All the members of the staff of the Authority were re-vaccinated against smallpox in a routine measure which is applied every three years.

Similar facilities were extended to those members of the County Borough Police who patrol the Port Area or were engaged on board the Police Launch, Pilots, H.M. Customs (Waterguard), and a number of the shipping agents. A total of 28 re-vaccinations were carried out at sessions held at these offices.

## HEALTH CONTROL UNIT

### Air - Ports:

No notifications were received during the year of the impending arrival of any Asian or West Indian Seamen direct from these areas to join vessels lying in the Port.

One Indian Seaman - direct from India -  
arrived London Air-Port.

25 Native Seamen from Barbados direct to  
London Air-Port - Stepney Lodging House -  
by road transport to Sunderland.

70 Pakistanis - direct from Pakistan to London  
Air-Port - road transport to a Hostel,  
Hebburn-on-Tyne.

42 Indian Seamen - direct to London - by air  
to Newcastle - to a hostel, Hebburn-on-  
Tyne.

All of the vessels concerned were visited daily and enquiries made with regard to any case of sickness which might have occurred.



## SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASE

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease are provided at the Royal Infirmary and also at the Clinic established at the Port Health Office, Corporation Quay, Sunderland.

The dates and hours of available facilities are summarised below: -

### Special Treatment Department, Royal Infirmary - Treatment Sessions:-

Monday	-	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. also 6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
Tuesday	-	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Wednesday	-	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
Thursday	-	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.
Friday	-	4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Saturday	-	10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

Cases can be seen by arrangement daily from 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and from 2.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. which times are those for intermediate treatments.

### Total number of Seamen Treated at V.D. Clinics, Royal Infirmary, during 1965.

British	1965		Foreign	1965	
Syphilis	3	(3)	Syphilis	2	-
Syphilis & Gonorrhoea	-	-	Syphilis & Gonorrhoea	-	-
Gonorrhoea	16	(13)	Gonorrhoea	7	(4)
Urethritis	19	(24)	Urethritis	3	-
Lymphogranuloma	-	-	Lymphogranuloma	-	-
Non V.D.	51	(42)	Non V.D.	8	(5)
Soft Chancre	1	-	Soft Chancre	-	-
Total:-	<u>90</u>	<u>(82)</u>	Total:-	<u>20</u>	<u>(9)</u>

The figures in brackets are for 1964.

**SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS**

TABLE D.

Category	Disease	Number of Cases during the Year		Number of Ships Concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from Ships from Foreign Ports.	Measles. Remained on board while in this Port, under the care of Ships' Doctor	1	Nil	1
Cases which have occurred on Ships from Foreign Ports but have been disposed of prior to arrival.	Chickenpox.	Nil	1	1
Cases landed from other ships.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**CASES LANDED FROM SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS**

**Measles:**

M/V "Chantala" arrived from East African Ports, Suez, Famagusta, Barcelona. Master reported that Chief Officer's Daughter was suffering from Measles and was receiving medical attention from the Ship's Surgeon.

She remained on board the vessel during its stay in this Port.

**CASES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED ON SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS**

**BUT HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL**

**Chickenpox:**

M/V "Chilka" arrived from East African Ports via Hull and London. Master reported that an Indian Fireman had received medical attention at Aden, 25.1.65., where he was examined by two doctors at hospital, who diagnosed that he was suffering from chickenpox. This man returned to vessel the same day.



**Death:**

M/V "Nowshera" arrived from Dar-es-Salaam - Mtwara - Tanga - Mombasa - Aden and Port Sudan, 10.3.65. Master reported that an Electrician had on 6.4.65 been taken ill suffering from Cerebral Haemorrhage and was removed to hospital Tanga, 6.4.65.

Later, while travelling by aeroplane he died while enroute to the United Kingdom, 12.4.65.

**CASES OF CASUALTY OR SICKNESS (OTHER THAN INFECTIOUS DISEASE) NOTIFIED TO THIS AUTHORITY DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW**

**Accidents:**

Bruises	2	Haemorrhoids	1
Fractures	7	Hepatitis	1
Injury to hands	2	Hydrocele	1
Multiply Injuries	1	Hysteria	1
Sprains	3	Influenza	1
		Mental Illness	1

**Sickness:**

		Neuritis	1
		Nephritis	1
Abdominal pains	3	Otitis - Media	1
Abscess	1	Peptic Ulcers	1
Anaemia	1	Pleurisy	1
Appendicitis	5	Pericarditis	1
Boils	1	Pneumonia	1
Bronchial Catarrh	2	Psoriasis	1
Bronchitis	1	Renal Colic	1
Chylorrhoea	1	Rheumatism	1
Cysts	1	Sapraemia	1
Cystitis	1	Sepsis	1
Dental treatment	2	Synovitis	1
Dermatitis	2	Smallpox - Post Vaccination	
Dyspepsia	2	Fever	1
Excema	1	Scleritis	1
Fibrositis	1	Tinnitus	1
Foreign body in Eye	2	Tonsillitis	2
Gastritis	1	Vomiting - Persistent	1

**SECTION X - OBSERVATION ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA ON SHIPS**

No reports were received from the masters of any arriving vessels with respect to cases of malaria. Enquiries revealed that in almost all instances prophylactic measures were fairly rigidly observed; in one instance it was reported that anti-malaria medicine in tablet form was issued regularly while the vessel was lying in ports where conditions favoured the spread of malaria but no attempt was made to ensure that the medicine was

actually taken - it was issued and it was then up to each member of the crew to decide whether or not he availed himself of the precautionary measure.

## **SECTION XI - MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS WITH OR SUSPECTED OF PLAGUE**

No vessel arrived in the port during the year on which a case or suspected case of plague had occurred during the voyage.

Should a vessel arrive from an area or port which was scheduled as 'infected' or 'suspected' at the time of the departure of the vessel, a careful scrutiny would be made of the Deratting or Deratting 'Exemption' Certificate on board to ascertain what rodent life, if any, was present when the vessel was inspected for the purpose of issuing the certificate. Enquiries would also be made relative to any rodent life present on board or any undue mortality which had occurred among the rodent population during the voyage.

Should the presence of rodent life be found after a search by the rodent operator, acting under the supervision of an inspector, the master would be required to place rat-guards on all mooring ropes, maintain bright lighting on all gang-ways and the side of the vessel adjacent to the quay during the hours of darkness and report immediately to the Authority should any dead rodents be discovered by members of the crew or workpeople engaged on board.

Bodies of any rodents recovered during trapping operations carried out by the rodent operator would be transmitted by hand to The Public Health Laboratory, Havelock Hospital, Sunderland, for examination which would detect the presence of plague organisms.

Should any report indicate the possibility of plague being present on board the additional measures defined in the Fourth Schedule, Part I, Plague, A. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, would become operative.

## **SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS**

1. As soon as practicable after arrival such ships are systematically searched by the Authority's rodent operator under the supervision of an inspector. All possible harbourages are carefully noted, also any damage to cargo and stores, paying particular attention to excreta, gnawings, runs and smears. From



stem to stern every compartment is minutely inspected and it rests entirely upon the result of such inspection as to whether or not repressive measures are undertaken.

2. All rats submitted for bacteriological or pathological examination from such vessels are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Havelock Hospital, Sunderland.

391 vessels have been searched for rats compared with 395 for the corresponding period of 1964.

Rat destruction was carried out on board of two vessels compared with four vessels during 1964. On board of one vessel poison baits were laid by employees of the pestology firm which was under contract to the ship's owners to take such measures if it were found necessary; some evidence of the consumption of the baits was found but no bodies recovered. On board of the other vessel the master was advised to purchase a number of rat traps for use during the coming voyage; these were set by the Authority's rodent operative but the vessel sailed before the result could be ascertained.

The total number of visits paid to vessels by the rodent operative during the year was foreign-going ships - 326; coastwise ships - 225; a total of 551 ships. This to be compared with 610 visits to vessels made during 1964 but the services of the rodent operative were available for only ten months during the year under review.

### **Measures taken to prevent the Passage of Rats between the Ships and Shore**

All vessels from infected or suspected ports and all vessels bearing signs of rat infestation are required to place rat guards on all mooring ropes. It is very doubtful if this measure ever was one hundred per cent effective especially where mooring ropes are often shortened or lengthened to meet the requirements of a tide which can, at times, rise or fall sixteen - seventeen feet.

### **Methods of Deratting**

#### **Ships:**

Fumigation by S.O.<sub>2</sub>, (Sulphur Dioxide) generated by burning 3 lbs. Sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of free air-space, minimum time of exposure, 8 hours.

H.C.N. (Hydrogen Cyanide), which is generated by the vapourisation of liquid Hydrogen Cyanide:  
2 ozs. per 1,000 cubic feet for cargo space and storerooms : 1 oz. per 1,000 cubic feet for living quarters and other places not used for stores or

cargo, minimum time of exposure, 2 hours.

### **Methyl Bromide (CH.3 BR.)**

Where instances of infestation by insect pests are reported by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and recommendations are made for the fumigation of the infested spaces by means of Methyl Bromide the owners of the vessel concerned usually request the issue of an International Deratting Certificate. International Health Regulations do not confine the method of fumigation to any particular agent; what is required is that "it shall be of recognised effectiveness and inspection of the ship after deratting shows it to be free from rats". In compliance with such requests arrangements have been concluded for the use of Methyl Bromide as a fumigant for the destruction of any rat population present on board. The usual concentration is 16 ozs. per 1,000 cubic feet of free air space and the time of exposure a minimum of 12 hours. Searches carried out on board of vessels where this method of fumigation has been employed reveal that it has been highly effective and an International Deratting Certificate has been issued in each case.

Fumigations are carried out by commercial contractors whose staffs are trained to comply with the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations, 1951.

### **List of Approved Fumigators**

1. J. Cuthbertson & Co., Limited,  
Glasgow.
2. Contra Pest Service Limited,  
Fumigation, Pest Control, Rekindyke Lane,  
South Shields.
3. Rentokil Laboratories Ltd.,  
(Marine Division),  
6 Regent Street, South Shields.

When vessels are examined for the purpose of issuing Deratting or Deratting "Exemption" Certificates, any harbourages, runs, gnawings, defective bulkheads giving access to stores, etc., are brought to the notice of the Master or Owner, and practicable suggestions made for remedying same. Wherever it is necessary instructions are given to see that all pipes entering compartments are effectually fitted with collars, and steel flashings are fitted in places where rodents may possibly enter, to eliminate any possible source of nesting. Drainage holes in the holds are given careful attention, as these may be of a nature and size to afford easy ingress and provide a means of future infestation.



## SEAHAM HARBOUR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

During the year four Deratting "Exemption" Certificates were issued under the agreement entered into by the Seaham Harbour District Authority and the Sunderland Port Health Authority, whereby Deratting Certificates after fumigation and Deratting "Exemption" Certificates after examination could be issued by the Sunderland Port Health Authority.

### PREMISES

Fumigation by means of Hydrogen Cyanide (H.C.N.) or Methyl Bromide, (CH<sub>3</sub>.B.R.) would be employed if it were thought necessary, otherwise trapping or the use of poison baits in premises where no foodstuffs were stored would be employed.

#### Trapping and Laying of Poison Baits. Premises in the Vicinity of Docks or Quays.

Trapping and the laying of poison baits are the only methods used.

#### Measures taken for the Detection of Rat Prevalence on Shore.

All premises in the port area are frequently and systematically searched for evidence of rat infestation by the Authority's rodent operator, and where rat infestation exists, trapping and poisoning is carried out.

#### Rat-proofing of Docks, Wharves, Warehouses etc.

The rat-proofing of docks and wharves still presents a difficult problem, the old wooden wharves and quays still offer considerable harbourage to rats. With regard to the stacking of timber and pit-props, the importers have been asked to raise the bases of the stacks, but this has been done only in a few instances. There has been a marked decrease in the amount of timber imported during recent years and this problem is therefore decreasing.

TABLE E (SHIPS)

**RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR, 1965  
IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS**

CATEGORY							NUMBER
Black Rats	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Brown Rats	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Species not known	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Sent for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Infected with Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

## (PREMISES)

The following table shows the work of Deratting in connection with Wharves, Quays and Warehouses.

Black Rats	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Brown Rats	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Species not known	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Sent for Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Infected with Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

TABLE F

**DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING "EXEMPTION"  
CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR, 1965, FOR SHIPS  
FROM FOREIGN PORTS**

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting "Exemption" Certificates issued	Total Number of Certificates issued
After Fumigation with		After Trapping	After Poisoning	Total		
H.C.N.	Other Fumigant (state method)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	73	73



Included in the number of Deratting "Exemption" Certificates issued are 18 Deratting "Exemption" Certificates issued with respect to vessels where construction was completed in this Port.

The figures in the above table include 4 Deratting "Exemption" Certificates issued to vessels lying in the Port of Seaham Harbour, such certificates are valid for six months.

The fees collected from 1st January, 1965 to December, 1965 amounted to £422. 15. 0.

#### **THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) (AMENDMENT No.2) ORDER, 1956**

During the year 26 Rodent Control Certificates have been issued and the fees received amounted to £45. 0. 0.

The above figures include 2 Rodent Control certificates issued with respect to vessels lying at the Port of Seaham Harbour.

#### **THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**

All of the premises situate in the port health district are visited periodically by inspectors and the rodent operator.

Trapping and poisoning were the measures adopted at those premises where a slight infestation was found to exist; the attention of the respective owners was drawn to the legal necessity for notification of any infestation being given to the Authority and prompt measures being taken by them to deal effectively with the problem.

In no case was any charge made by the Authority for the services of the rodent operator as the amount of time devoted to repressive measures at any one property was small; it is also felt that where only minor infestations are dealt with and no charges are made, greater co-operation is generally shown by the owners or occupiers of infested premises by prompt notification and willingness to comply with any directions issued by officers of this Authority.

The success attending the efforts of the Authority to comply as efficiently as possible with the terms of The International Sanitary Regulations, 1961, which requires that all port health authorities shall take all possible measures to ensure that the rat population in the port health districts is kept to the absolute minimum is amply demonstrated in the reducing number of rats being dealt with each year.

The total number of visits paid to premises by the rodent operator during the year was 775 and in addition to trapping the total number of baits laid was 871.

### **CO-OPERATION WITH LOCAL FIRE SERVICES ETC.**

In every case where a vessel is being subject to Fumigation by H.C.N., C.H.3 B.R., or S.O.2., the following information is given to the Harbour Master, River Police, and the Superintendent of the County Borough of Sunderland, Fire Brigade.

Name of vessel and where berthed  
 Amount of cargo, where stowed, if any.  
 Time of commencement of operation.  
 Time vessel is sealed up.  
 Any heavy concentration of H.C.N., or C.H.3 B.R. in particular compartments of vessel.  
 Time of opening up.  
 Time that vessel will be presumably free from gas.

In consultation with the harbour authorities it has been agreed that where H.C.N., or C.H.3 B.R., is being employed and such gas is present during the hours of darkness, a red light shall be prominently displayed on board.

### **CO-OPERATION WITH MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FISHERIES & FOOD**

Under arrangements made between the above-named Ministry and this Authority, the officers of this Authority have, on various occasions, supervised the fumigation of vessels with H.C.N., where such fumigations have been carried out to comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Division).

Advantage is taken of the fact that a new deratting certificate is being issued at this port, and it is intended to carry out deratting measures. In these circumstances the officers of the Ministry arrange for a concentration of Cyanide or C.H.3 B.R., to be used which will eliminate all insect life present in the vessel.

Instructions are also issued for the sweeping of bulkheads and re-stowage of any dunnage prior to fumigation, and your officers actively insist in seeing that these requirements are complied with before fumigation commences.

Officers of the Infestation Division have stated that they are grateful for the co-operation extended to them by this authority, whose staff are always willing to assist whenever necessary. Advice received from the Ministry of Health indicates that where Methyl Bromide has been employed an authority may issue a deratting certificate if they are perfectly satisfied that the operation has resulted in the destruction of any rodent life present on board.



## SECTION XIII - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G  
INSPECTION AND NOTICES

Nature and Number of Inspection	Notices served		Result of Serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
(1) 1,201	Nil	Notified by telephone Agents - 9 Owners - 4 B.O.T. Surveyor - 1 Letter to owners - 1 Master notified - 1 Chief Engineer - 1 Boilerman warned - 2	67 vessels all requirements were complied with 3 vessels sailed without compliance. 1 vessel still undergoing repairs in dry-dock
(2) Category of Nuisances	Sanitary defects were mainly insanitary conditions of accommodation, defective portlight, cleansing of fresh water tanks and sanitary tanks. General hygiene of galleys, pantries and provision storerooms.		

All notices, except one, with respect to the abatement of nuisances on board of vessels lying in the port, in dry-dock or undergoing repairs afloat were given verbally. In the one exception it was thought advisable to write to the owners in addition to requiring the master to carry out certain measures while the vessel was in dry-dock.

It has been found that, as a general rule, any reasonable requests from this authority which sought improvements in the accommodation or greater attention being paid to the hygienic condition of provision storerooms, galleys and pantries received the co-operation of the respective owners.

With the exception of three vessels which left the port before the necessary work was completed or partially completed and one vessel still in dry-dock undergoing repairs all of the nuisances and defects were abated.

On the 1,201 vessels inspected there were 22,995 men living, an average of 19 men per vessel; this is some indication of the manning scale for modern vessels being, in some cases, much less than would have been the case only a few years ago.

The following figures show the number of vessels of each nationality inspected.

Nationality	Total Number of Vessels	Number Insanitary
British	964	67
Belgian	1	1
Danish	20	Nil
Dutch	42	Nil
Eire	1	1
Finland	10	Nil
French	2	Nil
German	91	Nil
Greek	2	Nil
Lebanese	1	Nil
Liberian	3	Nil
Monrovia	1	Nil
Norwegian	11	1
Panamanian	6	Nil
Polish	14	Nil
Swedish	9	Nil
U.S. A.	15	1
U.S. S. R.	7	Nil
Pakistan	1	Nil
Totals	1,201	71

The number of vessels constructed in the port during the year has been maintained at a high level and it is pleasing to record that the standard of living accommodation for both officers and men was of extremely high order. The general use of a hard impervious material in pleasing colours in the construction of bulkheads of living accommodation and pantries has done much to keep infestation by insects down to a minimum. It is now extremely rare to find infestation by bed bugs on any British owned vessels, but, infestation by cockroaches is still present to a degree that should merit greater attention being paid to disinfestation methods.

It has now been established that insects will gradually develop immunity to one type of disinfestation agent if it is used continually for some considerable time and it would appear that these conditions are more likely to be found on ship board where the insects live and breed continuously without an influx of new blood.

#### New Vessels:

I must once again record my appreciation of the co-operation which exists between the local shipbuilders and this Authority in the matter of rat-proofing of newly constructed vessels. For



a number of years the ship-builders have requested the attendance of officers of this Authority when vessels under construction are nearing completion.

The vessels are inspected along with a representative of the builders and suggestions made for efficient rat-proofing whatever, in the opinion of the inspectors, is desirable.

On revisiting the vessels for the purpose of issuing an International Deratting "Exemption" Certificate it is found that all the suggestions have been complied with.

It has been noticed that only on a very small number of occasions, have any of these vessels on their return to the port, shown evidence of rat infestation and that in almost every case such infestation has been due to damage sustained which has had the effect of providing temporary harbourages. This has been rectified in all cases.

It has been found from practical experience that in the matter of rat-proofing every vessel must be judged individually, even sister ships have been found to present problems exclusive to a particular vessel - it is never safe to generalise.

The newly constructed berth referred to in previous reports is now being used thus allowing for the construction of vessels up to 65,000 tons and it is possible now this berth is being extended that vessels up to a capacity of 100,000, tons will be constructed in the near future.

#### SECTION XIV

##### PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948

The regulations refer to the gathering and sale for human consumption of shell-fish which may be infected.

There are no layings, private or public, within the jurisdiction of this authority. Indiscriminate gathering of shell-fish from quay walls, piers and rocks still continues, presumably for the purpose of bait. There is no control over the gatherers, and possibly some of the shell-fish is consumed. When it is realised that the river contains the effluent of crude untreated sewerage, it must be obvious that such shell-fish is polluted and dangerous for human consumption.

#### SECTION XV

Not applicable to this Port.

**SECTION XVI****MISCELLANEOUS**

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

Dead bodies brought into the port by ship are examined on board by the Port Medical Officer of Health, and then ordered to be removed to the mortuary at the General Hospital to await the necessary inquest.

**THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956, THE DARK SMOKE  
(PERMITTED PERIODS) (VESSELS), REGULATIONS, 1958**

The management of a firm located at South Dock complained that smoke from the funnel of a ship repairing at a dry dock was blowing into their offices causing some distress to the members of the staff. Representations were made to the master of the vessel and the Marine Superintendent who pointed out that the smoke complained of was white in colour and therefore no infringement of the regulations was taking place. This coloured smoke is due to the change affected in the engine room by the addition of another type of oil to the fuel oil which is the normal bunkering oil. On being informed of the complaint steps were taken to minimise the nuisance as much as possible.

Emissions of both Black and Dark smoke were frequent from the funnel of another ship while the vessel was undergoing repairs at a dry dock, also while the vessel was lying at the Corporation Quay. One emission which occurred lasted twenty-nine minutes and it was claimed that this was entirely due to a mechanical breakdown in the engine room which prevented the effective heating of the fuel oil.

A strongly worded letter of complaint was received from the management of the South Dock firm, in which it was stated that members of the staff had threatened to 'walk-out' as they were unable to work in such a smoke-laden atmosphere.

The owners of the vessel were informed by letter of the frequent emissions and the receipt by this authority of a number of complaints arising from such circumstances. In their reply they state 'you will appreciate that we did endeavour at all times to keep this smoke to a minimum, although it may not have appeared so to the residents of Sunderland'. They also expressed their regret for any inconvenience caused.

When vessels arrive for repairs, particularly where engine repairs are involved, difficulty is always encountered in



enforcing these particular regulations. Mechanical defects, a strong defence in the case of prosecution, are nearly always present and the lighting up from cold presents particular problems. Shipowners tend to claim that, apart from the cost of repairs, they spend a considerable amount of money in the port, harbour dues, pilotage, towage, bunkering etc., and that some additional latitude must be allowed in the case of ships undergoing repairs.

Type of Vessel	Bunkers	Notifications	Action taken
R.W.C. Steam Hopper            3	Coal	Verbal. R.W.C. Floating craft Superintendent.	Prompt abate- ment.
R.W.C. Lifting Craft            2	Coal	-do-	-do-
General Cargo 1	Oil	Owners warned (telephone)	-do-
Oil Tanker    5	Oil	Verbal. Master or Chief Eng- ineer warned.	-do- 4
Tug	Coal	Owners warned (Telephone)	-do-

#### THE DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) REGULATIONS, 1958

Eight infringements of the regulations occurred at two premises situate in the port health district during the year. One of these premises is in close proximity to the beach which is very popular with holiday makers and after the owners were informed of a number of complaints raised by members of the general public it was decided that the complaint made by them and this authority should be brought to the attention of the directors.

Complaints were also received from members of the general public with regard to the emission of dark smoke from the boiler house of a firm situate at the South Docks. It would appear that members of the public are now more smoke conscious and their co-operation in these matters should be encouraged.

In almost all instances the excessive demands made upon the boilers were mainly responsible for the infringements.

**DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1936****DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950****THE ANIMALS TRANSPORTATION ORDER, 1930**

On arrival from Dunkirk it was discovered that a M/V registered in Holland had on board one gilt pig, approximately 5 months old which was shipped in Rotterdam about four months previously and the master made no declaration as required by the above order. This pig and two rabbits were discovered on board by an employee of this authority who was making a routine search of the vessel.

The vessel was boarded by officers of this authority who drew the attention of the master to the pig being on board and who also pointed out that it was an offence to bring the animal into a port in Great Britain. The master of the ship replied that the pig had been on board for four months during which time the ship had been in a number of ports in England and at least once in Leith.

Consultations were held with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Durham, one of whose officers later visited the vessel and stated that he was satisfied with the conditions under which the animal was kept.

Close contact was maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and later, on telephoning his office, the responsible Officer, Durham, stated that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London, were insistent that legal proceedings be instituted against the master for infringement of paragraph 1. (bringing the animal into the Port of Sunderland).

No legal proceedings were instituted at Sunderland as the vessel left the port soon after this decision was made known.

It was later learned that when the vessel arrived at Leith from Sunderland instructions were issued for the pig to be slaughtered forthwith.

**FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926**

It was found necessary to require the River Wear Commissioners, at short notice, to cleanse the Corporation Quay of a substantial amount of residue which had accumulated during the discharge of oil cake from the S.S. "Nowshera".



This oil cake is loaded in East African ports and the possibility of bacterial contamination is considerable; the quay is used for all kinds of purposes including the discharge of food-stuffs and also the shipping of 'open' food to vessels as ships' provisions, it is therefore essential that the surface should be kept as clean as possible.

The cleansing process requested of the River Wear Commissioners was carried out almost immediately to the satisfaction of this authority.

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - 1961

A fine dust caused during the loading of the supply vessels operating from this port to the Oil-Rig "Mr. Cap", was observed to be drifting into the lower part of High Street East on 11.5.65. This dust is extremely fine and easily air-borne. It is caused during the loading of bentonite which is used to reinforce the drilling hole during operations. The attention of the firm responsible for the supply of pyrites to the Oil-Rig, was drawn to the nuisance.

The representative of the firm intimated that special provision was being made for the loading so that any dust was reduced to the absolute minimum. On only one other occasion has a complaint had to be made by officers of this authority with regard to dust and the matter then received attention which resulted in prompt abatement.

The attention of this firm had also to be drawn to the most undesirable practice of burning paper bags, which had contained various types of Pyrites, on the Fish Quay so that smoke drifted into the bottom of High Street East to the annoyance of the inhabitants.

On the 11th July a fire occurred at the warehouse on the fish quay in which was stored a quantity of chemicals and other substances which were intended to be used in connection with the drilling operations carried out by the oil-rig "Mr. Cap". On the 13th July, upon receipt of complaints from the National Coal Board (Drilling Tower) of illness caused to the members of their staff by fumes generated from bags of para-formaldehyde which had become wet, it was necessary to order that these bags be removed from the vicinity of the fish quay as soon as possible.

Regular visits were made during the clearing of the warehouse, which had been badly damaged by fire, and an additional batch of bags was ordered to be destroyed on 15th July.

The S.S. "Armenistis" arrived from Mykonos - Volo - Leixoes 6th January with a cargo of bentonite and barytes. These substances were to be used on the oil-rig "Mr. Cap" and were later to be manhandled in an enclosed space. The representatives of the firm were advised to provide some form of simple mask which could be worn by the workpeople during such operations and as a further precaution a sample of each substance was submitted to pathological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Havelock Hospital, Sunderland.

The Pathologist reported:-

Sample No.1/65 Barytes.	Colony count less than 10,000 organisms 1 gm. Less than 1 coliform organism in 100 ml. Magobarytes.
Sample No.2/65 Bentonite.	Colony count less than 10,000 organisms 1 gm. Less than 1 coliform organism in 10 g. bentonite.
	Organisms of the Salmonaella group not found.

### **Sanitary Accommodation, West Side, Hudson Dock.**

Complaints have been received from various sources of the lack of suitable sanitary accommodation on the west side of Hudson Dock. During the past few years the River Wear Commissioners have demolished much of the old-type sanitary accommodation and it has not, in some instances been replaced.

All of this side of Hudson Dock is apparently to be reconstructed and the Commissioners are reluctant to begin the construction of new sanitary accommodation until such time as plans are completed for the development of the whole area comprising the South Docks.

A meeting took place at the offices of the River Wear Commissioners at which full and frank discussions took place upon the lack of suitable sanitary accommodation for some time; the Commissioners representatives pointed out that the Devlin Report upon Docks and Harbours in this country would be implemented probably by the issue of recommendations which would be far reaching and include all amenities such as up-to-date sanitary accommodation. It was agreed that the present available sanitary accommodation should suffice for the time being and that some provision be made, if possible, for the erection of some sanitary accommodation near the north west corner where the need was more urgent.



**Corporation Quay.**

Repeated requests have been made to the River Wear Commissioners for the repair of the lighting in the sanitary accommodation provided at the above quay.

**New South Pier and South Outlet.**

The attention of the River Wear Commissioners was drawn to the possibility of nuisances arising at both of the above mentioned points while members of the Sunderland and District Sea Anglers' Association are engaged in fishing, a concession recently granted by the commissioners. Regular inspections were made by officers of the authority and the Commissioners were informed that they would be held responsible for any cleansing measures that may prove necessary. On a small number of occasions nuisances were found to exist but rising seas effectively washed away the excreta present in a number of the bays.

Various infringements of the Act were found during the routine visits made to various premises situate in the port health district. In almost all instances the owners or occupiers complied readily with the requests made to abate nuisances or undertake work for the amelioration of conditions which were likely to prove injurious to health.

**RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1951**

On 26th May a considerable amount of black oily foam was observed floating on the surface of the river. The matter was referred to an officer of the Tyne, Wear and Tees River Board who stated that it was possible that this foam was being discharged into the river from the coal-washing plant at Monkwearmouth colliery and he proposed to make some investigations. No additional information was given to this authority by the River Board.

**FOOD INSPECTION****FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955****THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD)  
REGULATIONS, 1937 & 1948****PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS 1962**

It was not found necessary, under the terms of the above regulations, to take samples of any of the foodstuffs landed during the year.

**THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960**

Samples of prawns were taken at an establishment situate at Scotia Quay and submitted to bacteriological examination and analysis in order to check the efficiency of the processes to which the fish were subject prior to being consigned abroad.

Reports received from the bacteriologist and public analyst indicated that all samples could be regarded as satisfactory; a sample of the chlorinated water used during the processing was reported upon most favourably.

45 visits were made to various premises and infringements such as cleansing of paintwork and ovens brought to the notice of those responsible. The more prompt removal of refuse had to be insisted upon on a number of occasions; no undue difficulty was experienced in the enforcement of the regulations.

**THE FOOD HYGIENE (DOCKS, CARRIERS, ETC.)  
REGULATIONS, 1960.**

Regular visits were made to those transit sheds, wharves and quays to which the regulations were applicable. Requests for cleansing had to be made in a number of instances, but it was not found necessary to take any legal action for enforcement.



## SHIPS' PROVISIONS DEALT WITH DURING 1965.

Number of Vessels concerned	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Lbs.
12				
Conversion into Animal Feeding Stuffs	1	11	2	26
Subject to Incineration at Public Incinerator	-	19	1	6
Destroyed on Board	-	-	3	16
Salvaged	-	5	2	6
Returned to Suppliers, Antwerp, Belgium	-	19	1	18
Forwarded to Messrs. Spillers Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	-	11	-	8
Grand total of ship's provisions dealt with during 1965.	4	7	3	24

1,296 lbs. of N.Z. beef and 572 lbs. of Australian mutton, both of low grade, and 296 lbs. of legs and fores of pork which was excessively fat were part of provisions dealt with on board one vessel. The owners wished to offer these for sale for human consumption; they were regarded as 'inadmissible' and later, with the concurrence of H.M. Customs (Waterguard) transferred to another vessel of the same company lying at Middlesbrough for shipment to the original supplier in Antwerp.

Among the ships' provisions which were 'rejected' were 4 x 1 cwt. sacks of sugar which were damaged while being shipped at Liverpool. With the agreement of the Catering Superintendent this sugar was offered free of charge to the Sunderland County Borough Education Authority (School Meals Service).

H.M. Customs and Excise levied a duty of approximately four pence per pound but at least 90 per cent of the sugar was found to be fit for human consumption.

The owners of a vessel requested this authority to have inspected a small quantity of provisions on board one of their vessels undergoing repairs in dry dock. These foodstuffs were quite sound and it was agreed with H.M. Customs (Waterguard) that they should be offered to the management of the dockyard for use in the works' canteen. The offer was accepted.

In all instances where ships' provisions were dealt with all appropriate documents were issued to H.M. Customs and Excise Landing Officer, H.M. Customs (Waterguard), Medical Officer of adjoining district, ships' agents and all persons into whose custody the foodstuffs were eventually passed.

### **THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1951 THE DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS, 1953**

Applications for permission to purchase dangerous drugs and preparations were received from the masters of two foreign-owned vessels being constructed in the port. In both instances the prospective owners indicated that the medicine chests and the life-boat equipment would be in accordance with the appropriate British Scale. Both applications were granted.

The master of a British-owned vessel requested the issue by the authority of an authorisation which would permit him to procure a quantity of dangerous drugs and preparations in excess of those normally contained in a ship's medicine chest.

After due enquiry such an authorisation was issued but for less quantity than that stated on the application received from the master.

#### **Group Authority Issued by Home Office, December, 1960.**

During the year a firm of Sailmakers, Sunderland, who also undertake the overhaul of inflatable life-rafts, made application for permission to procure dangerous drugs which were intended to replace drugs which had deteriorated in seven first-aid kits contained in life-rafts which were being serviced.

All of these applications were granted.

### **VACCINATION AGAINST ANTHRAX**

It was stated in the Ministry of Health Circular 19/65 that vaccination against anthrax is desirable for workers exposed to special risks of contracting the disease.

In the past it has been pointed out to the Dock Labour Board that some precautions are advisable when local dockers are required to handle hides or skins which form part of the cargoes of vessels arriving from East African ports.



It is anticipated that arrangements will be made to offer vaccination to local dockers at the Port Health Authority clinic.

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

#### SHIPBUILDING & SHIPREPAIRING REGULATIONS, 1961

All shipyards and shiprepairing establishments have been made aware of the requirements of the above regulations, and surveillance is maintained to ensure that they are being complied with.

#### BEASTS HEADS IN RIVER

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Sunderland County Borough, notified the authority that he had been informed that two beasts heads had been observed floating in the river at North Hylton.

Sunderland County Borough River Wear Police and the Dredging Superintendent of the River Wear Commissioners were informed but no trace was ever found of either of the heads.

#### COURTESY VISITS

H.M.S. Tiger, H.M.S. Puma and H.M. Submarine Ocelot paid courtesy visits to the port during the year.

Arrangements were concluded with the Cleansing Department, Sunderland County Borough, for an adequate supply of refuse bins to be placed in close proximity to these vessels and a daily collection of refuse made while the vessels remained in the port.

#### NEW DRAINAGE

The following amount of new drainage has been subject to tests by officers of this authority.

4" - 90'      6" - 126'      12" - 40' (smoke test).

**THE FACTORIES ACT 1937 - 1948 - 1959  
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938**

No. of Premises Visited.	Initial Visits	Revisits	Result
14	11	14	Work in hand.

**OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

No. of Premises	Initial Visits	Revisits	Result
4	4	10	Work in hand or completed in a satis- factory manner.

**Defects Noted:**

Inadequate lighting of Sanitary Accommodation:-  
 Dirty condition of Sanitary Accommodation:-  
 Dirty condition of Messrooms:-  
 Dirty condition of Washup Sinks:-  
 Defective doors and fittings of Sanitary  
 Accommodation:-  
 Accumulation of Refuse:-

In all instances verbal notice was given to owners. One property is subject to continued vandalism, particularly at weekends, when sanitary fittings and lighting suffers considerable damage. The police have been notified.

**Work Premises - Dirty Conditions:**

The management of a timber company situate in the South Docks area was requested to cleanse a messroom and sanitary accommodation provided for the use of their work-people. A number of structural repairs and the prompt removal of a quantity of refuse was also requested. All of these requirements have been complied with.

The attention of the River Wear Commissioners has been drawn to the necessity of adequate lighting being maintained during the hours of darkness at the sanitary convenience situate at the West and East end of the Corporation Quay. Their attention has also been drawn to the foul condition of the sanitary accommodation situate at the North East Corner, Hendon Dock; this accommodation has now been cleansed.



**BEACH POLLUTION**

No. of Samples	-	River Water	10
		Sea Water	29

**River Water:**

Highest Bacterial Count: More than ten million b. coli per 100 ml. of water. Sample taken at surface Corporation Quay East, 2½ Hours flood tide.

Lowest Bacterial Count: More than one million b. coli per 100 ml. of water. Sample taken at surface under Alexandra Bridge, 3¼ Hours flood tide.

**Sea Water:**

Highest Bacterial Count: More than 91,000 per 100 ml. of water. Sample taken at Surface, Cat & Dog's Steps, 5 Hours ebb tide.

Lowest Bacterial Count: Less than 400 per 100 ml. of water. Sample taken abeam of Seaburn Hotel, 4½ Hours ebb tide.

On one occasion an organism of the Salmonella, Richmond group, was isolated and identified in one of the samples of sea water taken at the Cat & Dog steps.

**LAUNCHES**

The larger of the two launches which were previously operated by the River Wear Watch is now owned by the Watch Committee of the County Borough of Sunderland and is manned by members of the County Borough of Sunderland Police.

It has been agreed by the Watch Committee and the Chief Constable that the use of the Police Launch will be made available to the Port Health Authority whenever required.

A charge of £1 is to be made on each occasion the launch is used.

The use of the launch will be mainly required for the following purposes:-

- (1) For the conveyance of injured or sick personnel from vessels lying at the buoys, or at berths where it may be difficult to land stretcher cases, to the pontoon owned by Austin &

Pickersgills (Wear Dockyard), where they could be transferred to a waiting ambulance. It has been agreed if any cases of infectious disease are involved the launch in which the patients are brought ashore shall be disinfected by officers of this authority as soon afterwards as possible.

- (2) For the transporting of officers of this authority up river when collecting samples of river water etc., for submission to bacteriological examination, when checking the amount of pollution present in the river water; for the purpose of boarding vessels lying at the buoys which do not have a small boat in attendance; to keep under continuous observation those vessels infringing the terms of The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, when they are proceeding up river or into the South Docks.

Such observations can only be carried out efficiently from a following launch.



## CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR'S MONTHLY REPORTS

Date of Report 1965	Description of Ships		Nationality		Trade engaged in		Total No. of Ships Examined	Sanitary Condition		Written Notices Served	Verbal Notices	Total of Written & Verbal Notices
	Steam	Motor	British	Foreign	Coast	Foreign		Good	Bad			
January 31st	47	68	95	20	82	33	115	109	6	-	6	6
February 28th	47	59	89	17	83	23	106	98	8	-	8	8
March 31st	42	78	101	19	86	34	120	115	5	-	5	5
April 30th	38	55	76	17	67	26	93	92	1	-	1	1
May 30th	30	85	94	21	81	34	115	105	10	-	10	10
June 30th	29	56	72	13	66	19	85	74	10	-	10	10
July 31st	26	58	73	11	70	14	84	80	4	-	4	4
August 31st	19	89	54	17(37)F	51	20(37)F	108	101	7	-	7	7
Sept. 30th	37	62	79	10(10)F	73	16(10)F	99	93	6	-	6	6
October 31st	41	62	87	16	83	20	103	99	4	-	4	4
November 30th	37	52	74	15	70	19	89	83	6	-	6	6
December 31st	29	55	70	14	68	16	84	80	4	1	3	4
TOTALS	422	779	964	190(47)F	880	274(47)F	1,201	1,129	71	1	70	71

(F - Fishing Vessels)







